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SIMON BOLIVAR.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

VENEZUELA.

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tions, an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea, and hilly and undulating fields. The highlands and mountains are adapted to the cultivation of grain, potatoes, and coffee; the lowlands and valleys are suited to the growth of sugar cane, indigo, cocoa, and cotton. Within this area are comprised all the seaports and the chief agricultural interests, and it is besides the most populous and civilized region in the torrid zone.

The pastoral zone extends from the Parima Mountains to the Orinoco and Apure rivers, and consists of extended plains, interspersed with high table-lands and watered by numerous streams that in the rainy season inundate the plains for many miles. Here the pasturage is plentiful, luxuriant, and perennial, and cattle and other animals are reared with the least care and attention. Vast ranches are scattered through this section where stock of all kinds is herded and the regulations that determine their "rounding up," branding, ownership, etc., are quite the same as those in force in the western parts of the United States. The products of this section are cattle, horses, mules, asses, hides, and deerskins.

The forest zone, stretching from the Orinoco River to the limits of Brazil, is comparatively an undiscovered country, traversed by great rivers and covered with limitless forests, abounding with all kinds of tropical birds, beasts, and reptiles. Here the savage, as yet secure from the intrusions of civilization, finds a congenial habitat and fine hunting grounds. The products of this region consist of caoutchouc, copaiba, tonka beans, vanilla, mahogany and many other valuable woods.

There are three systems of mountains, as follows:

The Andes, trending from Pamplona, in the Republic of Colombia, toward the northeast, one branch of which extends to the Peninsula of Goajira, on the Caribbean Sea, and the other, entering the State of Los Andes, mingles with the Coast Range. They attain their loftiest altitude near the cities of Merida, Trujillo, and

Barquisimeto, some of their peaks being over 15,000 feet high and covered with perpetual snow.

The Coast Range, parallel with the coast of the Caribbean Sea, and extending from the Gulf of Paria to Yaracuy in the State of Lara. This system attains its greatest height near Caracas, between which city and the coast is situated the Silla (saddle) Mountain, and the peak of Naiguata, the latter being the loftiest summit between the Andes and the Atlantic coast. Under favorable conditions these peaks may be distinguished from the sea at a distance of 70 miles.

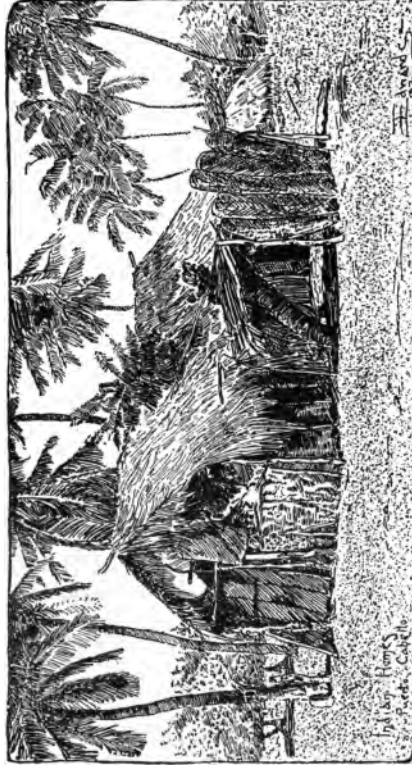
The Parima range of mountains, 70 miles in the interior, traversing the country east and west and forming the southern limit of the agricultural zone.

The heights of principal peaks of the Andes range are the following: Sierra Nevada de Merida, 15,026 feet; Salado, 13,878 feet; Mucuchies, 13,878 feet; Picacho Santo Domingo, 13,602 feet; Conejas, 13,712 feet; Pan de Azucar, 13,576 feet; Alto del Fraile, 13,438 feet; Culata, 13,163 feet; Pueblo de Mucuchies, 13,163 feet; Granate, 12,930 feet; Volcan, 11,519 feet; Culata Veguillas, 11,243 feet; Caldera, 12,467 feet; Linares, 12,346 feet; Tetas y Atajo, 12,345 feet; Niquitao y Tuñame, 12,123 feet.

The heights of the Coast Range peaks are as follows: Naiguata, 9,180 feet; Silla, 8,622 feet; Caculo, 8,744 feet; Cares, 8,091 feet; Picacho de Ceuta, 6,955 feet.

The heights of the Parima peaks are: Peñon Maraguapa, 8,202 feet; Quinata, 7,405 feet; Zamuro, 7,349 feet; Platilla, 6,188 feet.

The islands pertaining to the country are about 70 in number, but, with the exception of Margarita, which has an area of 441 square miles, none of them are of any considerable size or importance.



INDIAN HOMES, PUERTO CABELLO.

statistics of the census, taken in 1891, it appears that the rate of mortality amounts to one in forty-five and the number of persons over one hundred years of age is one in ten thousand.

To convey a clear idea of the climate in various localities in Venezuela the following table of altitude and temperature of cities has been compiled:

	Average temperature.	Height above the sea.
	° F.	Feet.
Caracas.....	71	3,018
Puerto Cabello.....	80	7
La Guayra.....	84	26
La Victoria.....	74	1,494
Valencia.....	77	1,824
Maracaibo.....	83	28
Merida.....	61	5,303
Montalban.....	73	237
Nirgua.....	71	2,504
Barcelona.....	82	42
Carupano.....	81	24
Maturin.....	82	23
Barquisimeto.....	77	1,711
Ciudad Bolivar.....	83	187
Rio Caribe.....	84	15

The variation of temperature in the warmest localities is very small, or, say, from 15° to 19° F. The temperature of La Guayra during the entire year, as shown from five daily observations of the thermometer, ranges from 76° to 94° F.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Venezuela was discovered by Christopher Columbus on July 31, 1498, on his third voyage to America. The first landing of the Spaniards was made in the year 1510, on the small island of Cubagua, in the channel between the island of Margarita and the mainland, where the village of New Cadiz was established. It served as a rendezvous for those pirates of human flesh who kidnapped natives from the mainland and sold them in the West India Islands. Cubagua is now a barren, uninhabited spot.

Cumana, on the southern shore of the gulf of Cariaco, was next settled, in 1520, and is therefore the oldest city on the American continent. Asuncion, the capital of the island of Margarita, was afterwards founded, in 1525, so that, although the port of La Vela de Coro, on the western coast of Venezuela, and near the island of Curaçoa, is generally reputed to be the site of the first Spanish settlement in Venezuela, it appears that when the first landing was effected there, in 1527, there were already three settlements in New Andalusia, as the eastern coast of the country was then called, in contradistinction to the western coast, called Venezuela.

But it is certain that the most important colony of Spaniards that settled in Venezuela was planted by Ampues at Coro, in 1527, and that from this center radiated Spanish civilization. Here was founded the first Spanish bishopric, and for many years it remained the ecclesiastical capital of the country. From Coro went many expeditions of hardy and adventurous pioneers, under Spira and the Welsers, into the rugged and mountainous interior of Venezuela and Colombia in search of gold and the fabled Eldorado, many of whom, after robbing the natives and subjecting them to cruel barbarities, lost their way in the barren mountain fastnesses, buried their treasures, devoured their Indian guides and each other from hunger, until, having dwindled to mere remnants of their former numbers and being filled with despair at their miserable condition, they courted and met death from the precipice and the winged arrows of the hostile Indians. Yet nothing daunted by the misfortunes of their predecessors, fresh relays of indomitable, spirits followed each other from Coro, scaled the heights of precipitous mountains and penetrated into the far interior, carrying on incessant warfare, pillaging the natives and pressing onward to plant their civilization and religion westward beyond the Andes and on the elevated plains of Bogota. The successors of these bold adventurers, after years of toil and hardship, gradually founded city after city in western Venezuela and Colombia, overcame and



CARIB INDIANS, ORINOCO.

The new city of Caracas soon began to assume an importance that could not attach to the hot and unprotected ports like Coro, and it was but natural that the seat of civil and ecclesiastical authority should soon be transferred to this locality.

From the date of the founding of the city of Caracas, the Province of Venezuela remained loyal to the Spanish crown for two hundred and forty years, and was ruled by a Captain-General appointed by the Spanish Government. Through the jealousy of the mother country, none but natives of Spain were eligible to the various provincial offices, and the Spanish military, stationed in various parts of the country, were maintained at the expense of the province. These officers and soldiers, cherishing little or no sympathy or respect for the natives, oppressed and plundered them under the forms of law to such an extent that discontent and exasperation, long smothered, began to be openly exhibited, only to be summarily repressed by court-martial and execution. At length, in 1806, General Francisco Miranda, at the head of a considerable force of patriot revolutionists, landed at Coro, the former capital, and raised the standard of revolt. The Captain-General, with the royal forces at his command, promptly met him in battle, and, after a series of sanguinary engagements, the rebels were defeated and dispersed, leaving the friends of the revolution, many of whom had openly committed themselves to the movement, subjected to fresh persecutions and renewed brutalities. Their spirits, however, were undaunted, and they continued to hold private reunions from time to time, where the flame of revolt was so fanned and the aspirations for liberty so nourished that an occasion for resistance was only needed to precipitate an outburst of popular fury. This occasion the Captain-General was not slow to offer, when the populace broke out in open rebellion, overpowered the soldiery, and proclaimed the Republic. On July 5, 1811, the revolutionary assembly met and, after much patriotic demonstration, the members signed the act of independence declaring the

provinces of Venezuela free from the dominion of Spain and organizing of them a Federal Republic. Then began a sanguinary war between the patriots and the mother country that continued more than ten years, with alternate successes and reverses to either party, and characterized by all the brutalities and cruelties that a ruthless and unrestrained soldiery so well know how to perpetrate. At length the Spanish army under General Delatorre, depleted by disease and the casualties of battle, was, on June 25, 1821, encountered by the patriot forces under General Simon Bolivar upon the plains of Carabobo and overwhelmingly defeated. This decisive victory sealed the independence of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, since the Government of Spain, in the midst of her struggles at home with the Napoleonic dynasty, had neither men nor money to renew the prosecution of the war. The Spanish forces were gradually driven back from the interior to the coast, and were finally expelled from the country at the capture of the seaport of Puerto Cabello by General José A. Paez, in 1823. By the treaty of peace signed at Madrid on March 30, 1847, the Government of Spain formally acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Venezuela.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The question of boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela, long in dispute, has given rise to much fruitless negotiation, and resulted, in 1887, in the rupture of diplomatic relations subsisting between Great Britain and Venezuela.

A succinct résumé of this controversy may not be uninteresting.

The Province of Guiana, forming a part of the Captaincy-General of Caracas and pertaining to Spain, was originally bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Amazon River. During the long war waged by the Dutch to liberate themselves from Spanish dominion, they occupied and successfully held Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Surinam within this Province of Guiana, which places, by the the treaty of Munster in

1648, were confirmed to the Government of the Netherlands. The Dutch, in violation of the terms of this treaty, made incursions into Spanish Guiana, but were invariably opposed by the Spanish forces. That they never considered themselves the legitimate owners of any of the territory west of the Essequibo River is quite apparent from the fact that, in the cession of these places to Great Britain, made in 1814, they simply transferred their colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, without designating any fixed boundary lines.

After the war of independence, or in 1822, the Government of Venezuela succeeded to the rights of Spain in the territory west of the Essequibo River and has always persistently claimed it.

In 1836 Mr. Robert Ker Porter, the British chargé d'affaires at Caracas, formally requested the Government of Venezuela to establish a light-house on Point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco River, on territory that is now in dispute, although the British Government declared in 1887, fifty years thereafter, that this request of its representative was never communicated to or approved by it.

In 1841, Sir Robert Schomburgk, a commissioner for the British Government, made some surveys in this territory west of the Essequibo River and planted posts and other marks of his operations, which so excited public opinion in Venezuela that the British Government ordered their removal and obliteration. Since that time Venezuela has been constant in her efforts to secure a treaty whereby the dispute might be arbitrated and settled.

In 1844, preliminaries were arranged for the negotiation of a treaty, and the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, relying upon history, treaties, and maps, claimed the Essequibo River as the frontier, to which the British plenipotentiary responded by proposing the Moroco River as the boundary, thus, as he stated, leaving Venezuela in full possession of the mouth of the Orinoco River. For this cession of territory, the latter presented no title whatever.

In 1850, the public mind in Venezuela was again greatly exasperated by information to the effect that Great Britain proposed to seize Venezuelan Guiana. Mr. Wilson, then British chargé d'affaires in Venezuela, hastened to contradict it and affirmed that his Government had no intention of occupying the territory in dispute and that it would not do so. At the same time he asked for and obtained a declaration to the same effect from the Venezuelan Government. The territory in dispute at that time was not specified, but it was naturally supposed, from the terms of the proposition of the British plenipotentiary in 1844, to lie between the Essequibo and Pomaron rivers.

In 1876, Venezuela again urged a settlement of the question, to which, five years afterwards, Lord Granville replied by a new proposition, fixing the boundary at a point on the Atlantic coast, 29 miles east of the right bank of the Barima River, thus greatly enlarging British pretensions.

In 1883, the British Government proposed a joint settlement of boundaries, the 30 per cent tax laid by Venezuela on imports from the British Antilles and certain claims for pecuniary indemnity, and during the negotiation of the treaty the Venezuelan plenipotentiary obtained the written promise of the British Government that all questions between their respective countries should be settled by arbitration. A change of the British ministry occurred before the treaty was signed and the successor of Lord Granville announced that Great Britain would not arbitrate questions of limits, although she had resorted to this process in her questions with the United States in 1827 and 1871.

In 1886, Lord Roseberry presented a new boundary proposition, coupled with a proviso for free navigation and commerce on the Orinoco River, which Venezuela declared to be an inadmissible proposition and refused to accept.

Pending the negotiations in London, the authorities of British Guiana proceeded to occupy a portion of Venezuelan Guiana.

The Government of Venezuela promptly protested against this occupation and demanded of Great Britain to withdraw her pretensions; and, the latter having failed to comply with this demand, Venezuela dissolved diplomatic relations with that Government.

Since that event the Government of Venezuela has been constant in her solicitations for the good offices of the Government of the United States in order that Great Britain may be induced, through the arbitration of friendly powers, to consent to a speedy and pacific solution of the question. Nothing has been so far accomplished towards that end, although the Government of the United States has exerted itself to bring about a settlement, and is still relaxing no effort to that effect. In his message to the Congress of the United States that convened in Washington in December, 1891, Mr. Harrison, the President, alluded to the subject in the following terms:

I should have been glad to announce some favorable disposition of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, touching the western frontier of British Guiana, but the friendly efforts of the United States in that direction have thus far been unavailing. This Government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encroachment on territories long under the administrative control of American States. The determination of a disputed boundary is easily attainable by amicable arbitration, where the rights of the respective parties rest, as here, on historic facts, readily ascertainable.

Chapter II.

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

The Government of Venezuela is a Federal Republic, with a constitution modeled after those of the United States and Switzerland. Its chief provisions are the autonomy of the States, the reservation to them of all power not specially delegated to the Federal Government, popular elections, obligatory and open suffrage, free speech, free press, religious liberty, security of person and property alike to natives and foreigners, prohibition of slavery, abolition of capital punishment, imprisonment for crime for not more than ten years, no imprisonment for debt, no *ex post facto* law, and immunity from search of houses and private papers. The writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury are unknown.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Deputies, the former composed of three senators from each State who, with their alternates, are elected for the term of four years, and the latter consisting of one deputy for each 35,000 inhabitants, and one for each fraction in excess of 15,000 inhabitants, with one deputy from the Federal District, all of whom, with their alternates, are chosen for the period of four years. The Congress, thus formed, consists of twenty-seven senators and fifty-three deputies, and their prerogatives correspond, in great degree, with those pertaining to the same legislative bodies in the United States.

The Executive Power is exercised by a President in conjunction with his Cabinet ministers and the Federal Council. The President may suspend the execution of a law, but he can not veto it, since this power pertains to the States, to which the suspended law must, in such case, be referred for ratification or rejection. His term of office expires after two years' duration and he is incapacitated for the office during the immediately succeeding term.

The judiciary function is reposed in the high Federal Court, corresponding, in great measure, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the court of appeals, which is the supreme court of the States. These courts are composed of nine judges each, who, with their alternates, are elected for the period of four years, those of the former court by the Congress and those of the latter by the Federal Council from lists furnished for that purpose by each State. Justice is administered in each State by local civil and criminal courts and by district and municipal judges.

The Federal Council, which is an important adjunct to the executive and legislative power, is composed of a senator and deputy from each State and a deputy from the Federal District, chosen by Congress from amongst its own members for the term of two years, who are ineligible for a second term, but may, upon the expiration of their period of service, return to their seats in Congress. This council is elected at the opening of Congress, and, after organization, elects, from its own members, the President of the Republic. To the President, with the approbation of a majority of this council, is granted many extraordinary powers, such as to provide for the public defense, to expel individuals, to suspend personal guarantees, to nominate, appoint, suspend, or remove all public officers, to grant concessions, to administer the public lands and mines, and to organize an army in time of peace. His acts, however, in all these important matters must, upon the opening of the sessions of Congress, be referred to that body for approval.

A President, senator, judge of the high Federal Court, officer of

hacienda, diplomatic officer, or consul-general must be a Venezuelan by birth.

The Church is under the patronage of the Government, and all ecclesiastical dignitaries are nominated by the authority of the Government.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The large sums of money invested by the Government of Venezuela in public buildings, including hospitals, churches, colleges, parks, theaters, monuments, bridges, aqueducts, roads, etc., fully attest its solicitude in the prosecution of these important works so necessary to the advancement of the interests of civilized communities. While much has been already accomplished, yet a continuance of the real and unexampled prosperity that the country now enjoys and a perpetuation of the peace and good government that has so long prevailed will doubtless largely contribute to the building up and adequate adornment of many other necessary and important public works. Venezuela, unlike some of the other Republics of South America, has shown no disposition to embark in the wild financial schemes that have brought their credit to the verge of ruin, but has pursued a conservative financial course that has won respect and confidence in the monetary centers of the world. As, under the favorable conditions alluded to, her revenues must surely and largely increase, so the appropriations for her works of internal improvement must be augmented in amount commensurate with their dignity and importance.

The amounts expended by the Government of Venezuela for public works from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1890, was \$3,510,435.56.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Gratuitous and obligatory instruction was established in Venezuela by an executive decree on June 27, 1870, and from statistical information, it appears that to January 1, 1889, 100,026 children of both sexes had received instruction in the schools of



SANTA ROSA INDIAN GIRL, LAKE MARACAIBO.

ART. 9. In every petition for the purchase of public lands the interested party must engage to comply with the following terms:

First. To cultivate within three years from the date of his grant at least one-half of the lands solicited, under the penalty, except for good cause for failure shown, to have his concession revoked by the simple declaration of the Government to that effect.

Second. To establish himself upon lands granted him for pastoral purposes within the period of one year, under the penalty for failure as above stated.

A hectare of land can not be valued for less than \$7.70, nor a league of pastoral land for less than \$384.60.

ART. 14. No concession of public lands can be made to one individual or corporation embracing more than $1,235\frac{1}{2}$ acres of agricultural land or 12,197 square yards of pastoral land.

ART. 15. In granting titles to public lands the following persons will be preferred:

First. The person who, at the promulgation of this law, with or without title, has upon land any farming or grazing establishment, or who may have incurred costs for measurement of said land for the purpose of entry.

Second. If the petitioner is not in possession the first petitioner will be preferred.

ART. 16. The price of the land will be that determined at the survey provided for in this law under the order of the minister of fomento, and will be paid at the office of public credit in bills of the national consolidated debt, bearing interest at 5 per cent, or in cash at the price of this debt in the market, as determined by the last public sale.

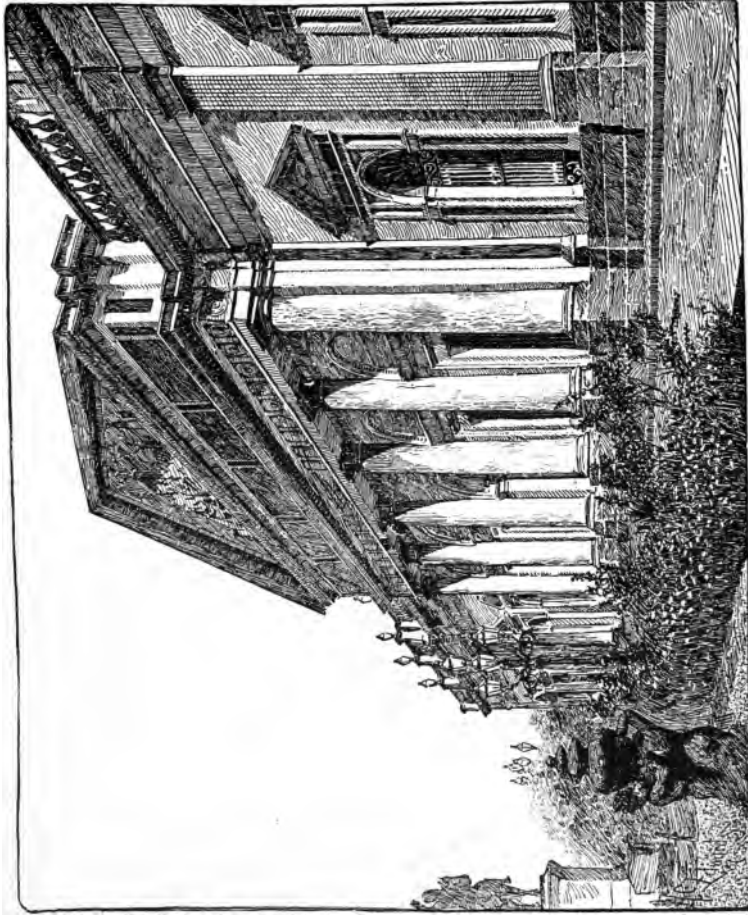
ART. 18. The title being granted in the prescribed form and recorded in the corresponding office of registry, the transfer is valid without other requirement.

Chapter III.

FINANCES.

The chief income of the Venezuelan Government is derived from duties on imports, although there are other sources, such as the salt monopoly, sealed paper, stamp tax, mining duties, etc., from which a considerable amount is supplied. These receipts are given in detail, as follows :

Collections from—	1888-'89.	1889-'90.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Imports.....	5, 438, 758. 35	6, 433, 872. 84
Warehouse fees	8, 025. 47	11, 880. 07
Interests.....	24, 917. 98	11, 168. 99
Fines.....	7, 808. 41	9, 427. 82
Sealed paper in states.....	28, 821. 54	32, 385. 87
Sealed paper in territories.....	97, 178. 59	106, 707. 44
Transit tax.....	1, 364, 787. 12	1, 419, 700. 44
Stamps	305, 167. 05	200, 264. 79
Telegraphs.....	59, 822. 87	64, 275. 30
Telephones	354. 15	253. 33
Public lands	6, 680. 32	26, 865. 34
School fines.....	714. 73	291. 72
Court of Appeals costs.....	442. 29	186. 53
Consular fees	144, 673. 13	7, 716. 49
Registry fees	17, 689. 55	21, 462. 08
Salt duties	149, 464. 48	206, 818. 91
School tax	111, 422. 70	103, 948. 08
Maracaibo wharf.....	1, 153. 08	2, 278. 50
Patents	86. 53	.....
Tax on natural products	52. 69	.....
Total	7, 768, 021. 75	8, 659, 504. 54



THE CAPITOL, CARACAS.

The disbursements of the Government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1889, and June 30, 1890, are exhibited in the following table:

Department.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Interior relations	1, 574, 487. 73	1, 381, 482. 35
Exterior relations.....	269, 051. 21	248, 256. 51
Finances	1, 153, 361. 16	2, 091, 768. 81
Fomento	360, 951. 82	494, 220. 50
Public credit	818, 499. 27	743, 569. 61
Public works.....	1, 034, 527. 71	2, 147, 335. 17
War and navy	1, 257, 032. 65	1, 055, 696. 79
Public instruction	728, 106. 11	618, 812. 24
Total	7, 196, 517. 66	8, 781, 141. 98

The revenue of Venezuela, collected and disbursed for various periods, according to data obtained from official sources, appears in the following exhibit:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1830-'31.....	1, 106, 148. 91	981, 225. 37
1835-'36.....	1, 013, 885. 43	922, 764. 66
1838-'39.....	1, 536, 190. 65	1, 112, 937. 53
1840-'41.....	2, 021, 952. 20	989, 365. 09
1845-'46.....	1, 896, 109. 35	1, 807, 669. 58
1850-'51.....	3, 166, 512. 51	2, 688, 849. 21
1854-'55.....	3, 177, 546. 57	2, 883, 085. 27
1859-'60.....	3, 188, 580. 82	3, 192, 720. 90
1864-'65.....	5, 768, 257. 36	3, 658, 819. 22
1872-'73.....	4, 562, 632. 87	2, 894, 999. 55
1873-'74.....	6, 712, 932. 44	5, 008, 790. 99
1874-'75.....	6, 444, 049. 92	5, 906, 623. 34
1875-'76.....	6, 172, 768. 46	4, 211, 979. 59
1876-'77.....	4, 966, 287. 88	4, 602, 558. 20
1881-'82.....	5, 571, 816. 16	5, 360, 007. 51
1882-'83.....	5, 574, 300. 57	4, 812, 206. 90
1883-'84.....	6, 581, 542. 65	6, 922, 823. 45
1884-'85.....	6, 718, 868. 91	6, 635, 377. 78
1885-'86.....	5, 247, 709. 80	5, 958, 416. 88
1886-'87.....	6, 477, 865. 10	5, 508, 351. 94
1887-'88.....	7, 831, 327. 33	8, 317, 927. 05
1888-'89.....	7, 768, 021. 75	7, 196, 517. 66
1889-'90.....	8, 659, 504. 54	8, 781, 141. 98

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Venezuela is divided into four classes, to wit, the domestic debt, the foreign debt, the debt of diplomatic treaty, and the bonds bearing 1 per cent monthly.

The domestic debt amounted, July 1, 1889, to the sum of \$7,402,892.49, which has been reduced by cancellations in the fiscal year 1889-1890 in the sum of \$48,349.53, leaving in circulation on July 1, 1890, the amount of \$7,354,542.96. The bonds of this debt are made to the bearer and draw 5 per cent annual interest, which is punctually paid in monthly quotas. The interest disbursed by the Government on account of this debt during the fiscal year 1889-1890 amounted to the sum of \$369,072.58. The bonds have been worth 47.72 per cent in the market during the year 1891.

The total amount of the foreign debt in circulation on July 1, 1889, was \$12,978,709.20, which sum has been reduced by the purchase of bonds during the fiscal year 1889-1890 to the amount of \$19,907.86, leaving the balance of \$12,958,801.34 outstanding on July 1, 1890. This debt bears interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, for the payment of which there is delivered to the agents of the council of bondholders at the beginning of each month the quantity of \$34,216.63, or \$410,599.56 per annum. The excess, after the payment of interest, is deposited in the sinking fund to be applied to the cancellation of the principal. The bonds of this debt are lately quoted in the London market at 51 per cent.

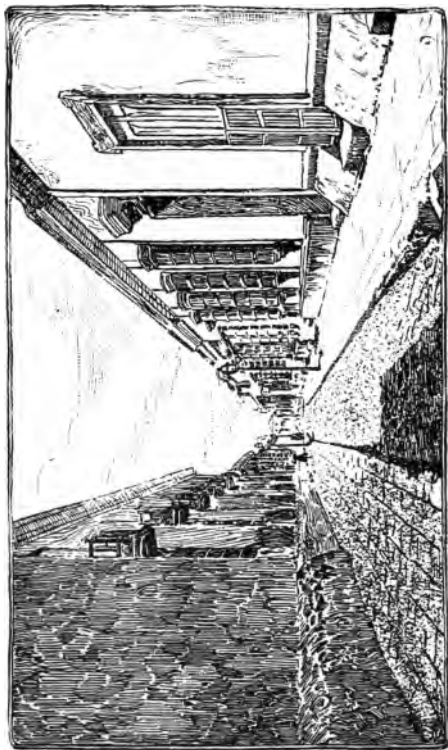
The amount of diplomatic treaty debt actually in circulation is derived from the liquidation of amounts due to France, Spain, and Germany, made by virtue of an executive resolution of August 5, 1887. There was in circulation on July 1, 1889, of this debt the amount of \$866,397.50, afterwards increased, by an emission of \$76,920 in favor of Spain, to the sum of \$943,317.15, of which \$114,401.77 has been since canceled, leaving the quantity of

\$828,915.38 of this debt outstanding on July 1, 1890. This debt bears interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the respective legations, and the balance of sums paid by the Government for this purpose, after the interest is paid, is applied to the cancellation of the bonds through periodical sales before the Board of Public Credit. To attend to the obligations of this debt \$83,170.81, taken from the 13 per cent of the 40 units of customs revenues, is annually paid out from the public treasury. The bonds were quoted at 45 per cent on the market during the past year. The amount held by the council of bondholders and legations on June 30, 1890, for the balance of interest was \$9,229.48, and the amount in their hands on the same date, to be applied to the cancellation of the bonds, was \$93,519.44.

The condition of the debt bearing 1 per cent monthly interest is as follows: There were issued to June 30, 1889, bonds of the sixth emission to replace those of the fifth emission to the amount of \$189,159.33, with 10 per cent premium, \$18,915.93, and a further emission of bonds to the amount of \$565,549.93 for the satisfaction of claims, making a total of \$773,625.19, from which is deducted the amount of cancellations of \$126,363.42 effected in the fiscal year 1889-1890, and of \$64,714.36 realized from July to December of 1890, leaving the net balance of \$582,547.41 of this debt in circulation on December 31, 1890. The interest on this debt is paid monthly at the Bank of Venezuela, in Caracas, and the cancellation of the bonds is made through bids of the Government at stated prices. These bonds are at times quoted above their par value.

A summary of the total debt of Venezuela presents the following result:

Domestic debt	\$7, 354, 542. 96
Foreign debt	12, 958, 801. 34
Diplomatic debt	828, 915. 38
One per cent monthly debt	647, 261. 79
Total	21, 789, 521. 47



CALLE DERECHO, MARACAIBO.

IMMIGRATION.

The Government of Venezuela has recently established immigration agencies in Paris, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Santander, and the Canary Islands, under the management of capable and responsible superintendents, who have been supplied with every species of printed information for distribution in Europe, from which may be gathered all the facts and figures relating to the splendid resources of the country. The liberal inducements offered to immigrants, as set forth in the law of immigration, are also being disseminated, and it is scarcely to be doubted that, under the favorable auspices mentioned and the ability and determination of the Government to comply with its solemn assurances and its offers of assistance, the tide of immigration that has so long flowed towards the Argentine Republic must soon set towards the shores of Venezuela. Already the current from the Canary Islands, embracing a frugal, peaceful, and industrious population, is drifting there, and many sturdy Germans, enterprising Frenchmen, and thrifty Italians are also scattered through the land, who, by their close attention to business and habits of strict economy, are steadily and surely acquiring comfortable competence.

Although the first settlement of the Spaniards in Venezuela was made forty-five years prior to the founding of St. Augustine and eighty-seven years before the colonists landed at Jamestown, yet it must not be forgotten that for three hundred years these rapacious and proscriptive adventurers did all in their power to absorb the resources of their South American dependencies and to exclude them from communication with all the world except Spain. Hence Venezuela, previous to her liberation from Spanish dominion in 1821, was an unknown country, where the rights of none but Spaniards were respected, and from whose inhospitable shores energy and enterprise were resolutely driven away.

Her liberation has opened a new land to the world, a land that is rich in all save population. And when this shall come,

which can not be long delayed, with minds to plan and hands to labor in the development of the great resources that are locked up in her hills and mountains, with sowers to plant and reapers to garner the varied and abundant products of her prolific soil, with the skilled mechanic to set in motion the wheels of manufacture and the deft artisan to form and finish the fabric, to hammer and shape the ware, to turn the arch and set the stone, to brace the beam and lay the keel, the era of her greatness will have dawned and she may with steady step advance to the front rank of prosperous and enlightened civilization.

The Government, fully awake to the vital importance of the subject and animated with prudent solicitude for the success of its cherished plans, has already established two flourishing colonies in the country. The first, or colony Independencia, was founded in the year 1874 and is situated on the Tuy River, between the boundaries of sections Guarico and Bolivar in the State of Miranda, 81 miles southeast of the city of Caracas and within convenient proximity to the railway between the city of Rio Chico and the seaport of Carenero. With an altitude of 1,968 feet above the sea and a temperature ranging from 53° to 73° F. during the entire year, it has naturally a most agreeable and healthy climate. It is well watered and very fertile, producing coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, corn, beans, etc., in great abundance. The territory of this colony is of sufficient extension for the prosperous settlement of more than 100,000 agriculturists. The second, or colony Bolivar, is situated about 25 miles east of the city of Caracas, a short distance from the town of Guatire, and near the Araira River. Its temperature during the year varies from 68° to 75° F., and the climate is regarded as delicious and salubrious. Its territory is extensive and the soil is specially fertile, producing excellent crops of coffee, tobacco, corn, and grapes with a great variety of leguminous plants and farinaceous roots.

The immigration law, a translated copy of which is included in



STREET SCENE IN CARACAS.

During the war of independence, this city was the theater of various engagements, and was repeatedly occupied by the contending forces. In its suburbs is the village of La Puerta, where desperate encounters occurred, all of which were unfavorable to the Republican arms.

The city is well watered and lighted, has good telegraphic service and fine schools. There are two newspapers, various hotels, and manufactories of cigars, candles, soap, hats, and shoes.

Barbacoas.—This city is located in an elevated plain on the east bank of the Guarico River. On the north and east are high wooded mountains; on the west is the river, and on the south are broad and fertile fields. Its population amounts to 13,109 souls, and its chief articles of commerce are cattle, hogs, goats, cotton, sugar, cheese, hides, skins, timber, medicinal plants, etc. Its manufactures consist of hats, sandals, baskets, pottery, hammocks, and leather.

Calabazo.—This old city, in the plains of Guarico, is one of the principal places in the State. It was founded by the Guipozcoa Company, under grant from the Spanish crown, in 1730, as a barrier to the incursions of hostile Indians, who frequently attacked the religious missions in its vicinity. It is situated on the southern border of the plains of Guarico, on the left bank of the Guarico River, 327 feet above sea level, and 124 miles nearly south of Carácas. The average annual temperature is 80° F., and although warm, it is a very healthy climate. Its principal articles of trade are lumber, cheese, hides, skins, hammocks, cattle, horses, mules, and liquors. Much of its commerce is carried on by water with points on the Guarico, Portuguesa, Orituco, Apure, and Apurito rivers. The population, by the late census, amounts to 5,618 souls. The city has nine institutions of learning, and there are also published there six newspapers and periodicals.

Carmen de Cura.—This city of 4,666 inhabitants is situated in a plain at the junction of the Caura and Tinapuy rivers, and has an

annual average temperature of 82° F. Its articles of commerce are sugar, cheese, butter, liquors, hides, timber, and dyewoods. Its manufactures are confined to hats, soap, cigars, and candles.

Cua.—The city of Cua, so called in honor of the Indian Cacique who formerly dwelt there, is situated 25 miles south of Carácas near the Tuy River. Its chief articles of trade consist of coffee, chocolate beans, and sugar. The population amounts to 9,209 souls.

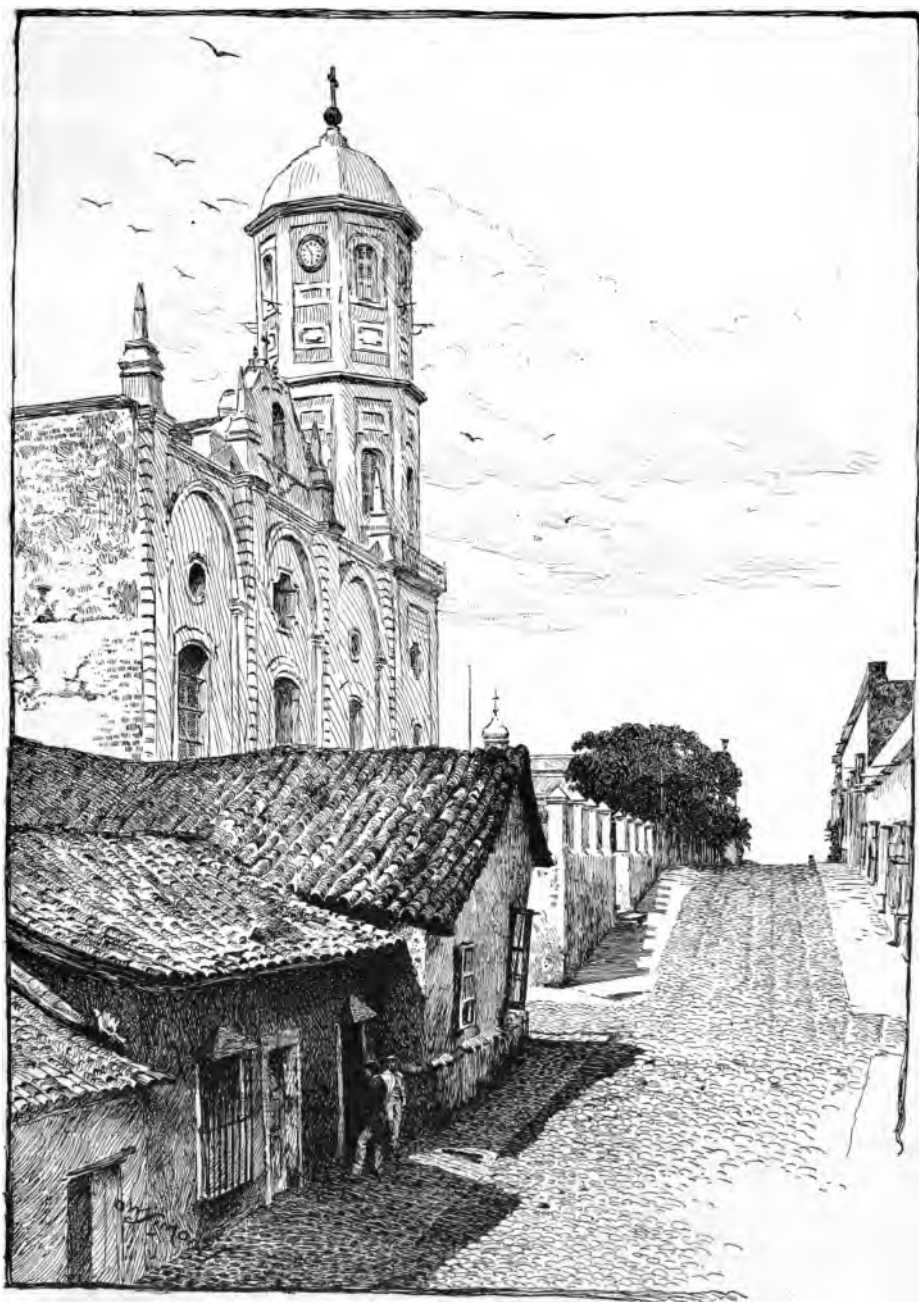
This city was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1878.

Camaguan.—This city is situated on a plain on the left bank of the Portuguesa River, in 8° 5' latitude north and 45' longitude west of Carácas. Its population amounts to 3,468 souls. The most important staples of its trade are cattle, hides, skins, fish, cheese, tobacco, liquors, and bricks. It was settled by Capuchin missionaries in the Seventeenth century. Near the city is a remarkable lake with an area of 24 square miles formed by the overflow of the Portuguesa, Apure, and Apurito rivers, which is navigable during the wet season and extends to the towns south of the Guarico and west of the Portuguesa River, together with those of Guayana, Apure, and Barinas. In the dry season its waters entirely disappear, when its bed serves to remind the traveler of scenes in lower Egypt.

Charayave.—Charayave is situated 22 miles south of the city of Carácas in the famous Tuy Valley, and has a population of 5,700 souls. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1681 under the auspices of Santa Rosa de Lima, and was principally inhabited by friendly Indians devoted to agriculture that were brought there by the Capuchin fathers from various localities.

The patriot troops under Gen. Ribas captured the city from the Spanish forces on February 20, 1814.

Guayabal.—This city, founded by Capuchin Fathers in 1785, has 3,146 inhabitants, and is situated in a plain, on the east bank of a small tributary of the Guarico River. Its most important



CATHEDRAL, CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

it, at Rincon de los Toros, General Bolivar barely escaped with his life on the night of April 16, 1818.

Ocumare.—Sabana de Ocumare, founded by the Spanish in 1693, lies in the Tuy Valley, near the Tuy River, 31 miles southeast of Caracas and 700 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 79° F., and its population amounts to 9,000 souls. The chief articles of its commerce are coffee, sugar, peas, beans, etc. Its manufactures are unimportant.

In 1814, during the war of independence, this city was subjected to the cruel atrocities of the Spanish chief Rosete, who dragged the citizens from the altars of the church where they had fled for refuge and put them to death.

Petare.—The city of Petare, capital of section Bolivar, is located in the Caracas Valley, at the foot of the Silla Mountain, near the Guaire and Caurimare rivers, about 7 miles east of Caracas. Its climate, like that of Caracas, is mild and genial. The population amounts to 6,311 souls, and its chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, corn, and other cereals. The city was founded in 1704 by Cristobal Gil and is connected with Caracas by railway, telegraph, and telephone. It also possesses flourishing public schools. Its manufactures consist of furniture, shoes, cigars, and candles.

Rio Chico.—This city is located near the Tuy River, 4 miles from the Caribbean Sea, at 27 feet above sea level and 68 miles southeast of Caracas. Its mean annual temperature is 82° F., and the population amounts to 4,000 souls. Its port, Carenero, 20 miles distant, with which it is connected by railway, is located near Cape Codera, and is commodious and safe. There are two deposits of coal near the city, neither of which is worked. Its commerce, which is important and flourishing, is carried on with La Guayra by means of steamers that make tri-weekly voyages. There is communication by telegraph with all parts of the Republic. The staple articles of commerce are coffee, chocolate beans, hides, and all classes of cereals. Its manufactures consist of shoes, candles, and soap.

San Mateo.—This city is situated on the right bank of the Aragua River on the declivity of a hill, a little more than 5 miles from the city of La Victoria. Its population amounts to 2,500 souls, and its principal articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, chocolate beans, indigo, and cereals. Its manufactures are inconsiderable.

This place is celebrated in the annals of the war of independence, for its heroic defense by Bolivar against the Spanish under Boves in 1814. When the Spanish stormed the fortress, the patriots were obliged to retire; but the patriot Ricaurte, remaining in the magazine until the royal troops thronged the fortress, threw his lighted cigar into a barrel of powder and hurled the fortress, his enemies, and himself to destruction.

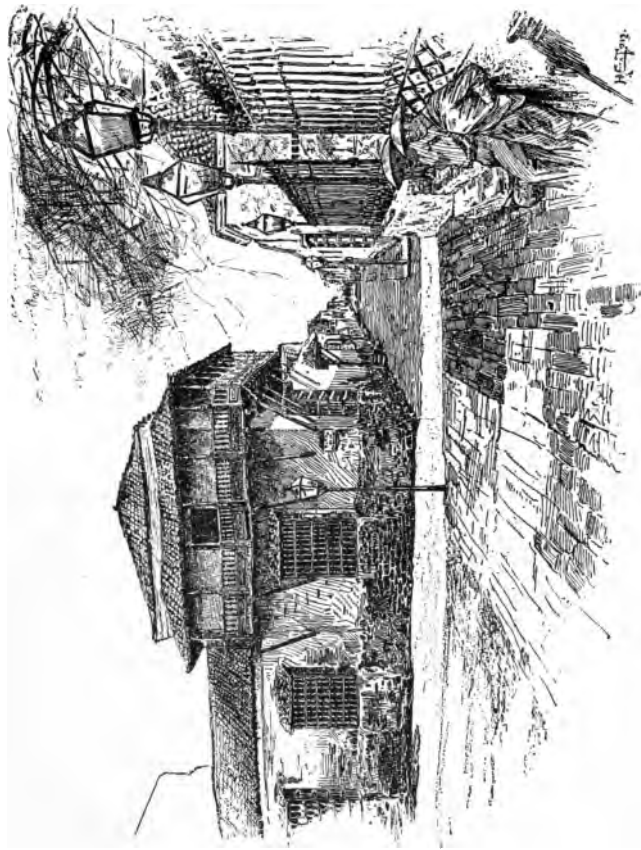
San Casimiro.—This city is located southeast of the city of Valencia and 43 miles south of Caracas. Its population amounts to 8,000 souls. Its chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, indigo, and cereals.

In the vicinity is a valuable deposit of lime, and also sulphur and chalybeate springs.

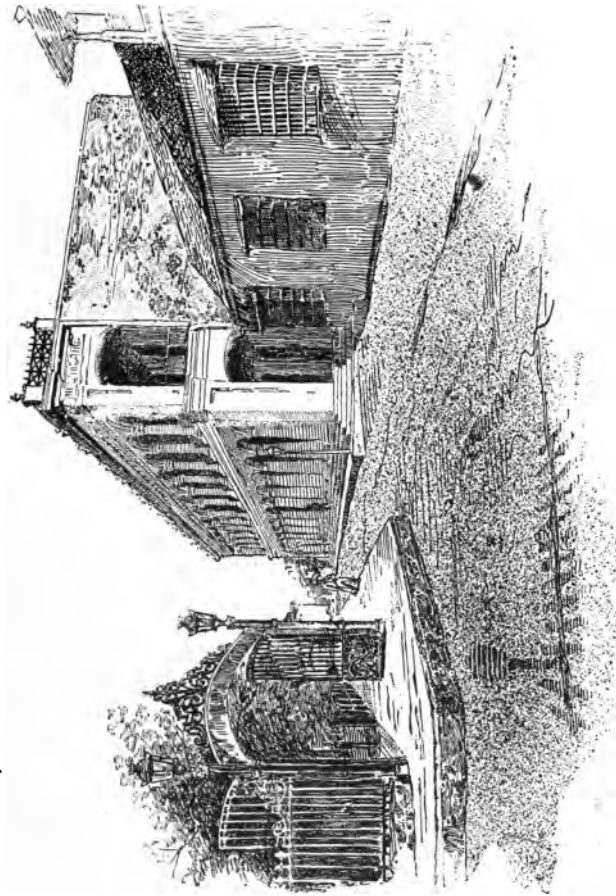
Zaraza.—Zaraza is located in the plains of Guarico, on the Unare River, to which point the river is navigable during the wet season. It is 270 miles southeast of Caracas. The climate, though warm, is very healthy, and the population amounts to 14,546 souls. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, wool, tobacco, and cereals. Its manufactures are unimportant.

STATE OF CARABOBO.

This State, composed of the section Carabobo and the department Nirgua, is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, south by the State of Zamora, east by the State of Miranda, and west by the State of Lara. Its area amounts to 2,984 square miles and its population numbers 175,294 souls. Its agriculture is the principal source of its wealth.



JESUITS' COLLEGE, MARACAIBO.



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, MARACAIBO.

and Cedenó suffered a severe defeat here in 1815, but the Spanish army under Delatorre were in turn routed by Piar in the following year.

STATE OF BERMUDEZ.

This State, composed of the sections Barcelona, Cumaná, and Maturín, is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by the State of Bolívar, east by the Gulf of Paria and the Orinoca Delta, and west by the State of Miranda. Its area is 32,243 square miles, and the population amounts to 297,466 souls. Its principal articles of trade and commerce are coffee, chocolate beans, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cattle, timber, and dyewoods.

Bacrelona.—Barcelona, founded in 1671 by Fernández de Angulo, is the capital of the State, and is located in a spacious plain on the Neverí River, 3 miles from the Caribbean coast, and 42 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 82° F., and the population amounts to 12,758 souls. Its chief articles of commerce consist of coffee, sugar, chocolate beans, timber, dyewoods, and cereals. Its manufactures are unimportant. It possesses good educational institutions and is connected by telegraph with all points of the Republic. It is connected by railway with the new and commodious port of Guanta, 12 miles distant. The city and contiguous country is very healthy. Twelve miles from Barcelona are the important coal deposits of Naricual and Capiricual.

Aragua de Barcelona.—This city is located in a wooded forest on the banks of the Aragua River, 369 feet above the level of the sea, and 47 miles south of Barcelona. Its mean annual temperature is 77° F., and the population amounts to 12,000 souls. Its chief articles of commerce consist of sugar cane, timber, medicinal plants, and cereals. Its manufactures comprise cotton cloths, hammocks, ropes, straw hats, pottery, soap, and rum.

Carupano, an important port, situated on the Caribbean Sea, lies at the opening of two charming valleys, and is watered by

two fine streams. It is 24 feet above sea level, and the mean annual temperature is 81° F. The climate, though warm, is remarkably salubrious. The population amounts to 11,500 souls. Large quantities of superior chocolate beans are exported from this port, the bulk of which goes to France. Its other staple articles of commerce consist of coffee, sugar, cotton, timber, dyewoods, and furniture woods. Its manufactures comprise straw hats, grass ropes, pottery, soap, sugar, and fine rum. The port is regularly visited by steamships from Europe and New York, and its commerce is assuming considerable importance.

The vicinity is quite rich in minerals, amongst which are found gold, silver, lead, sulphur, lime, and gypsum.

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Cumana, founded by Gonzalez Ocampo in 1520, forty-five years before St. Augustine, Fla., was settled, and eighty-seven years before the colonists landed at Jamestown, Va., is the oldest city on the continent of America. Some Spanish missionaries really landed there in 1512 and made a tentative effort to found a mission, but owing to the atrocities of Spanish pirates, who were continually kidnapping the natives and selling them as slaves in the islands of Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, the enraged Indians massacred all the whites on the coast. It was through the good offices of the philanthropic missionary, Las Casas, that the colony was finally established; and, through the enlightened and prudent policy of its governors, who extended liberal protection and patronage to agriculture and commerce, Cumana became rich and prosperous and all classes of its inhabitants enjoyed good circumstances.

The city is located 1 mile distant from the Gulf of Cariaco on the Manzanares River, which is the finest stream along the coast between Trinidad and the Gulf of Maracaibo, and a tramway and good level road lead from the city to the port. It is situated 53 feet above the level of the sea, its mean annual temperature is 83° F., and the population amounts to 10,000 souls. The location of the city at the base of volcanic mountains renders

it liable to the frequent recurrence of earthquakes. Its chief articles of commerce are coffee, chocolate beans, sugar, hides, and tobacco. The fruits in the vicinity, especially grapes and pineapples, are remarkable for their fine size and flavor.

The Gulf of Cariaco, on which the port is situated, is 42 miles long and 7 miles wide, and the shores rising gradually on either side present a fine landscape of luxuriant vegetation and good cultivation. It is a great resort for pelicans, herons, flamingoes, and other aquatic fowls. The natives, to catch them, cast numbers of large gourds into the waters that, after a time, cease to attract the notice of the fowls, when, fitting gourds pierced with holes over their heads, they swim out amongst the unsuspecting birds, drag them under water and fasten them in their belts. The waters of the gulf also abound with many kinds of excellent fishes.

On the north side of the gulf, opposite Cumana, is Araya Point, once strongly fortified by the Spanish. In its vicinity are extensive mines of pure rock salt, owned and worked by the Government. Valuable springs of petroleum are also found in the locality.

Cumanacoa, situated in the interior, about 45 miles southeast of Cumana, and also on the Manzanares River, is very healthy and possesses a mild and agreeable temperature. Chocolate beans are the principal product of the vicinity. Near it are located fine Epsom salt springs. Thirty miles farther south, at the base of the Bergantin Mountains, is a famous grotto in which are millions of nocturnal birds called Guacharos that fill the caves with their plaintive cries. They are valued for their fat, and their excrement is an excellent fertilizer. This section is replete with smiling valleys and luxuriant vegetation and possesses a climate of perennial spring.

Guanta.—Guanta is a small village on the Caribbean Sea, 12 miles nearly north of Barcelona, and has an excellent harbor, horse-shoe shaped, the entrance being 200 feet wide, and protected from the seaside by an island 1 mile distant. It is sheltered from all points on the land side by high hills rising abruptly from the water.

The entrance is easy and safe from east and west, with plenty of water; and within is fine anchorage for vessels of the largest tonnage. The shore lines are deep, so that vessels may without difficulty lie close into the iron wharf. The custom-house is a large building substantially constructed of stone.

This port has been improved by a company of foreign capitalists and a railway, via Barcelona, to the coal deposits of Naricual and Capiricual, 24 miles distant, has also been constructed. The advantages of this new port are such that it has taken away all the trade formerly tributary to the old and incommodious port of Barcelona.

Maturin, one of the most important cities in the State, is located on the Guarapiche River, 22 miles above the port of Caño Colorado on the same river, and near the Gulf of Paria. Its mean annual temperature is 82° F., and the population amounts to 14,473 souls. The chief articles of its commerce consist of cattle, coffee, chocolate beans, and cereals.

This city is noted in the annals of the war for independence for its heroic defense against the Spanish troops, who three times marched against it and were twice disastrously repulsed and finally destroyed. The Spanish commander, Monteverde, barely escaped capture.

Rio Caribe is situated near the Caribbean coast, 210 miles east of Caracas and 15 feet above the level of the sea. The port is one of the best on the coast. Its average annual temperature is 84° F., and the population amounts to 6,000 souls. Its staple articles of commerce are coffee, chocolate beans, sugar, timber, dye-woods, and cereals. Its manufactures consist of pottery, ropes, sugar, and rum. In the vicinity are found deposits of lime, sulphur, and asphalt.

STATE OF ZAMORA.

This State is composed of sections of Zamora, Portuguesa, and Cojedes, it is bounded on the north by the States of Lara and

Carabobo, on the south by the State of Bolivar, on the east by the State of Miranda, and on the west by the State of Los Andes. Its area is 25,212 square miles and the population amounts to 249,018 souls. Its chief resources are agriculture and stock raising.

Guanare.—This city, the capital of the State, was founded by F. de Leon in 1593, and is located 218 miles southwest of Caracas at 469 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 82° F. and the population amounts to 10,880 souls. Its chief articles of commerce are cattle, horses, mules, coffee, chocolate beans, skins, indigo, cotton, cheese, and timber, and it enjoys a large and flourishing trade with Valencia, Puerto Cabello, and Ciudad Bolivar.

In the vicinity are found mines of nitrate of potash, sulphate of iron, and chromate of iron.

San Carlos.—This city, founded at the close of the sixteenth century, is situated on the banks of the Nirgua River at the entrance to the plains of Cojedes and is distant 50 miles south from Valencia. It has an altitude of 384 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 83° F., and the population amounts to 10,420 souls. Its chief articles of commerce are cattle, horses, mules, coffee, cotton, sugar, and timber. It enjoys a large and flourishing trade.

San Carlos is noted in the annals of the war for independence for the gallant defense of the town of San Juan against the attack of the Spanish troops.

Tinaquillo.—This city, in section Cojedes, is situated in the plains of Taguanes, and has a population of 4,500 souls. It is a point of considerable importance and carries on a large and prosperous trade in coffee, sugar, and starch.

In the vicinity are found deposits of iron, opals, and manganese.

STATE OF LARA.

This State, composed of sections Barquisimeto and Yaracuy, with the exception of the department Nirgua, is bounded on the

daughter and ordered her to commend her soul to God, for she should not live to bear the shame of being called the daughter of a traitor. A moment afterwards he shot her with a musket, and was himself in turn slain and quartered by the Spanish soldiers.

The patriot army was decimated in Barquisimeto by the earthquake that destroyed Caracas in 1812, and the Spanish troops soon after occupied the city. The patriots also suffered defeat here on November 10, 1813.

Owing to its temperate climate and fertile soil the surrounding country is well adapted to wheat-growing, and large crops of this grain are grown here. All other cereals are also produced in abundance. The important topographical position of Barquisimeto makes it the center of a large and flourishing trade.

Carora, founded by Salamanca in 1572, is situated on the Carora River, 200 miles west of Caracas and 1,132 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 82° F., and the population amounts to 6,000 souls. Its chief articles of commerce are coffee, hides, and agricultural products.

Tocuyo, founded by Carvajal in 1545, is located 40 miles southwest of Barquisimeto, and is situated on the Tocuyo River, in an extensive valley, 2,067 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 79° F., and the population amounts to 15,383 souls. Its principal articles of commerce are coffee, hides, wool, skins, wheat, sugar, rum, and Peruvian bark. In the vicinity are mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, bismuth, and antimony. The soil is very fertile and much wheat is grown in this locality. There are also extensive tanneries in and near the city.

Yaritagua is located 21 miles east of the city of Barquisimeto, and is situated in a splendid plain, 1,037 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 79° F., and the population amounts to 12,000 souls. Its chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cereals. There are sixteen cigar manufacturing factories in the city.

STATE OF FALCON.

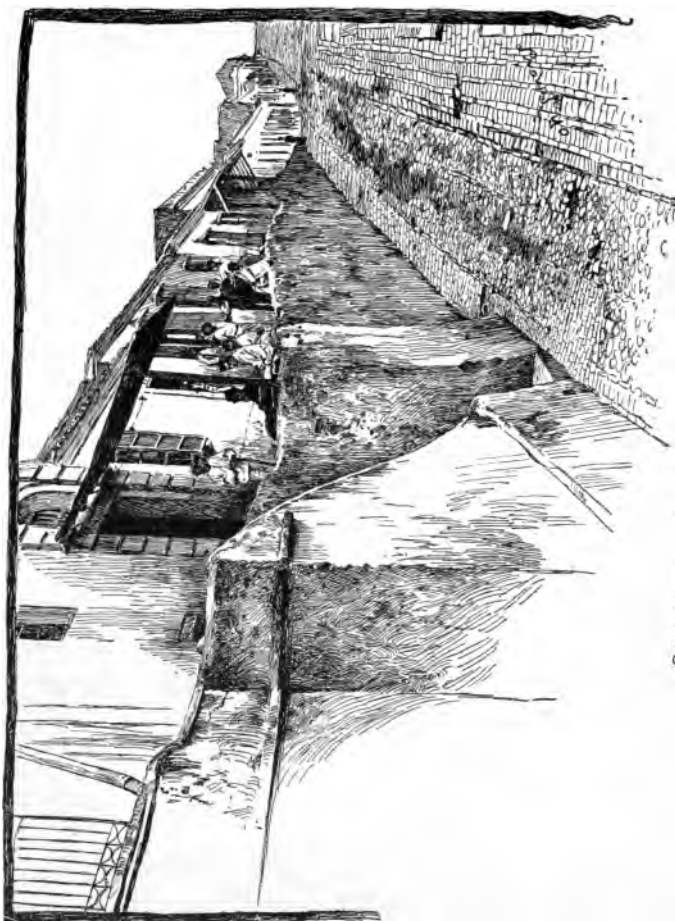
This State, composed of the section Falcon, is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by the State of Los Andes, on the east by the State of Lara, and on the west by the Republic of Colombia. Its area is 36,212 square miles and the population amounts to 205,347 souls.

Capitarida, located on the gulf of Maracaibo, is the emporium of a section of country that is noted for raising tobacco of very fine quality. Its mean annual temperature is 83° F., and the population amounts to 2,000 souls.

Cabure is located a few miles southeast of Coro, in the low country. Its population amounts to 4,000 souls, and its chief articles of commerce consist of coffee, chocolate beans, timber, and agricultural products.

Coro, founded by Ampies in 1527, is one of the oldest settlements on the continent of America, and was, until 1576, the capital of the province of Venezuela. It is now the capital of the State of Falcon. It is located 200 miles west of the city of Caracas, near the Caribbean coast, and 108 feet above tide water. Its mean annual temperature is 81° F. and the population amounts to 9,000 souls. The chief articles of its commerce consist of coffee, chocolate beans, tobacco, castor beans, timber and dyewoods, but by far the most important product is goatskins, of which vast quantities are exported and sold as Curaçao kidskins. Among its manufactures are soap, cigars, chewing tobacco, candles, castor oil, hammocks, and pack thread.

Coro was the most important colony founded by the Spanish, from which point numerous expeditions were sent out to reduce to submission the natives of the country. It is also celebrated as the spot where the first efforts were made for the liberty of Venezuela, where Miranda unsuccessfully battled with the royal forces, and where was at last achieved a splendid victory by the patriot army.



STREET OF THE PRISON, CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

La Grita, founded in 1576 by Caseres, is situated on high table-land, 56 miles from the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia, and 4,905 feet above the level of the sea. Its average annual temperature is 66° F., and the population amounts to 10,500 souls. Its staple articles of trade consist of coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, wheat, barley, and other cereals. In the vicinity are found mines of copper, coal, and alabaster.

The place is celebrated in the annals of the revolution for the victory achieved there by the patriots over the royal troops in 1813.

Panpan, founded in 1844 and located in the district of Trujillo, is situated on high table-land surrounded by hills and is 2,196 feet above the level of the sea. Its average annual temperature is 75° F., and the population amounts to 4,000 souls. Its staple articles of trade consist of coffee, chocolate beans, and sugar. Its manufactures are unimportant.

San Cristobal, the capital of Section Táchira, was founded in 1561 by Maldonado, and is situated on high table-land near the Torbeo River, 41 miles from the boundary between Venezuela and Colombia, and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 70° F., and the population amounts to 14,000 souls. The chief articles of its commerce consist of coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, and vanilla beans. Its manufactures are unimportant. In the vicinity are located mines of silver, copper, iron, coal, and petroleum.

Near the city is the village of San Antonio where General Bolivar issued his proclamations previous to the campaign of 1813.

San Lazaro, founded at the inception of the present century and located in the district of Trujillo, is situated 11 miles southwest of the city of Trujillo, in a valley surrounded by lofty mountains, through which flows the San Lazaro River. Its climate is mild and salubrious. The population amounts to 6,500 souls. Its principal articles of commerce are coffee and sugar.

San Jacinto, in Section Trujillo, is located on high lands and

possesses a healthy and agreeable climate. Its population amounts to 3,500 souls, and its staple articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, tobacco, wheat, and other cereals. In the vicinity are found valuable mines of sulphur and antimony.

Trujillo, the capital of Section Trujillo, was founded by Parades in 1565, and is 238 miles southwest of Caracas and 1,486 feet above the level of the sea. Its mean annual temperature is 72° F., and the population amounts to 10,000 souls. In the vicinity are coal deposits.

In 1678 the French under Grammont landed on the coast, 240 miles distant, marched to Trujillo, and burned the city.

In the annals of the revolution it is noted as the place where, on June 15, 1813, Gen. Bolivar issued his proclamation of extermination against the Spanish troops. There also occurred his triumphal entry on October 17, 1820, where he held several conferences with the Spanish commander, Gen. Morillos, in reference to an armistice proposed by the latter officer.

Táriba, the second city in importance in the Section Táchira, is situated 2,929 feet above the level of the sea and near the limits of Colombia. Its average annual temperature is 70° F., and the population amounts to 8,500 souls. Its chief articles of commerce consist of coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. In the vicinity are found deposits of coal, sulphur, and gypsum.

with choice trees and flowers, and in the center is placed a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar, of elegant design and heroic size. Here, during the dark days of the war for independence, when the black standard of extermination was raised, Spanish and patriot prisoners alike were led out and shot to death with musketry, as the city happened to be in possession of one or the other party. Nor is its natural embellishment its only attraction, for here, on frequent evenings, the Government band discourses choice music, and the promenades are crowded with the beauty and the chivalry of the city. Nothing can exceed its tropical richness when, in the first days of the opening spring, many of the trees shed their leaves to deck themselves with flowers, when the acacias cover themselves with scarlet blooms and the *marias* crown themselves with flaming blossoms. The Plaza Washington, though somewhat smaller, is also very attractive, in the center of which has been erected an excellent life-size statue of our own illustrious leader in the War for Independence. The Washington hat store, book store, restaurant, etc., serve to convey some slight idea of the esteem and respect that the people cherish for our great chief.

The population of the city, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 70,466 souls. When we consider the fact that its population in 1810 reached a total of 50,000, it will be observed that its growth has been remarkably slow. But it should be remembered that the city was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1812, that it was plundered and depopulated by the Spaniards from 1813 to 1821, visited in the meantime by an epidemic of cholera, and afterwards made the theater of war in the various civil revolutions that have scourged the country. Hence its gain of 40 per cent within the last decade, or since 1880, has been unprecedented in its past history, and, with a continuance of the established peace and prosperity that it now enjoys, we may expect even more gratifying results in the ten years to come.

The capital building covers an area of about 2 acres, presenting

to the eye a handsome combination of Moorish and Spanish architecture. It is built around a spacious court that opens to the broad streets through lofty arches and within is adorned by fine fountains and parterres of tropical flowers and shrubs. The elliptical hall, which comprehends the larger part of the north side of the building, is well proportioned, finely finished, and adorned with many well-executed paintings of the chief warriors, statesmen, and literary men of Venezuela, and overhead the entire dome is canopied with a striking and heroic picture of the battle of Carabobo, the Yorktown of Venezuelan independence.

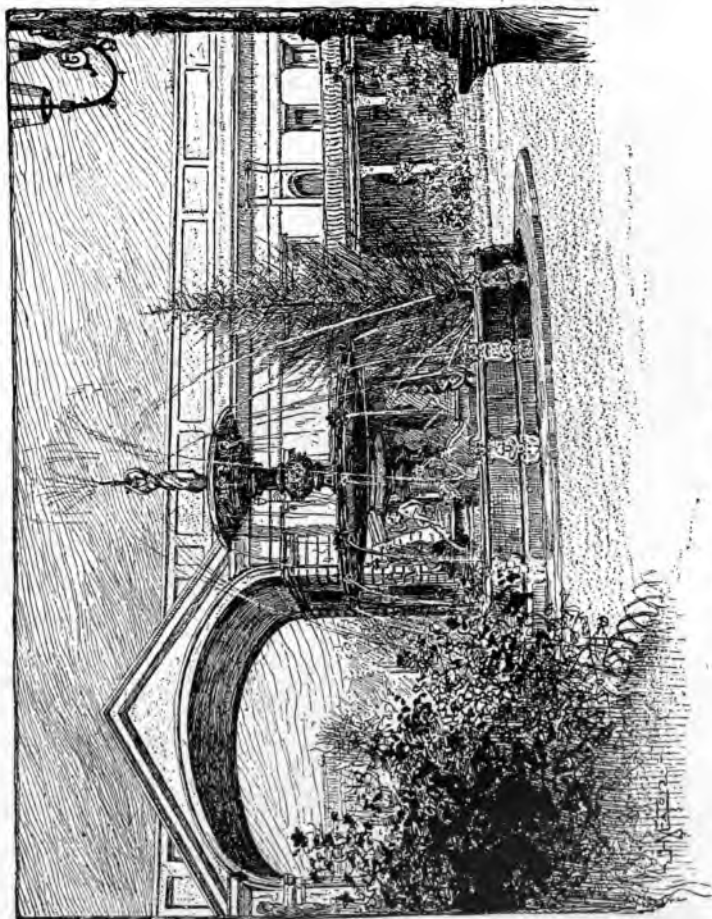
The Pantheon, a massive church edifice in the northern portion of the city, within which are interred the remains of Bolivar, Paéz, Miranda, and other Venezuelan heroes, is another object of interest. On all national holidays the building is illuminated, a guard of honor is mounted, and patriotic orations are delivered before the assembled multitude. The gilded tomb of Bolivar, high on the altar and blazing in the glare of a thousand lights, is especially interesting. Here rest the mortal remains of the Liberator of five republics, who died at Santa Marta, on the coast of Colombia, in abject poverty, after having sacrificed a princely fortune in the cause of his country. Near by reposes all that is mortal of the illustrious José Antonio Paéz, the Ajax of the patriot army, who so often led his brave and reckless lancers to victory over the Spanish invaders and José Gregorio Monagas, the Lincoln of Venezuela.

Another point that possesses much interest for the stranger is the Calvary Park, that embraces a large hill to the westward, very near to and overlooking the city. This commanding eminence, that, a few years ago, was nothing more than a frowning and barren height, has been subjected to a system of irrigation, traversed in all directions by excellent walks and drives, ornamented with fountains, etc., and planted with a great variety of tropical trees and flowers. From its embowered heights there is a lovely prospect of the city and of the beautiful valley that stretches off to the eastward.

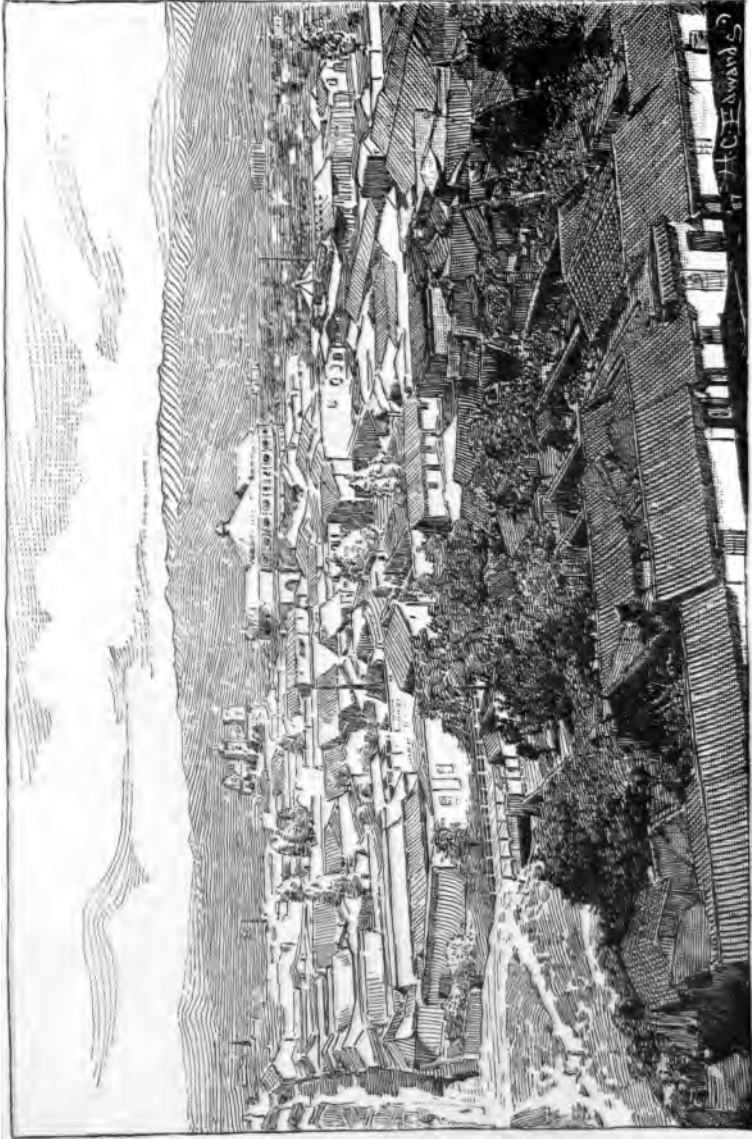
Caracas is the seat of the Roman Catholic archbishopric in Venezuela, and, aside from the large and costly cathedral, possesses several handsome churches, notable among which are Alta Gracia, Santa Rosalia, La Pastora, San Francisco, La Merced, and Candelaria. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, and is supported by the State, though others are tolerated by law. There is as yet no Protestant church in Venezuela, but a missionary, lately sent to Caracas under the auspices of the American Bible Society, is building up a congregation there, and there is good reason to expect that a flourishing church will be established at no distant day. There has been a considerable influx of foreigners of that faith within the last few years, and many of them have manifested a spirit of liberality towards the proposed object.

The city is well supplied with good water, and the markets are stocked with choice meats, fowls, and fish, and a plentiful variety of fresh vegetables. Beef, mutton, and pork are the staple meats, and potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, celery, lettuce, cresses, etc., comprise the list of vegetables. The bread, prepared by bakers from American flour, is unexcelled. The prices of all these articles, as well as other supplies for the table, compare favorably with the cost of the same in our own markets.

Reference has been made to the fearful earthquake that devastated the city, a short account of which may not prove uninteresting. This dreadful catastrophe occurred on March 26, 1812, the holy Thursday before Easter Sunday. The inhabitants, devout in their attendance upon and participation in the religious services of the church during holy week, were assembled in the various temples of the city. The soldiery, accustomed to take part in the celebration of these solemn ceremonies, were also marched in to add to the pomp of the brilliant pageant. The skies were beautifully clear, and the delicious air, redolent with the perfume of countless floral decorations and laden with the odor of incense from the swinging censers, floated up and out of the



PATIO OF CAPITOL, CARACAS.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CARACAS,

companies that, in spirited competition, have run their wires into all the commercial houses and very many of the private residences, as well as to the surrounding suburbs. At La Guayra is located the shore end of the submarine cable that, via the islands of Curaçao, San Domingo, and Cuba, to Florida, places Venezuela in daily telegraphic communication with the outside world.

The staple articles of commerce are coffee, chocolate beans, hides, skins, timber, and dyewoods, and its manufactures consist of furniture, cigars, soap, chocolate, leather, shoes, hats, and candles.

The breakwater at La Guayra, which has transformed the rough roadstead into a safe and commodious port and in the construction of which the largest amount of foreign capital yet employed in Venezuela has been invested, is of such interest that a brief review of its inception, progress, and completion would, it is presumed, be appropriate.

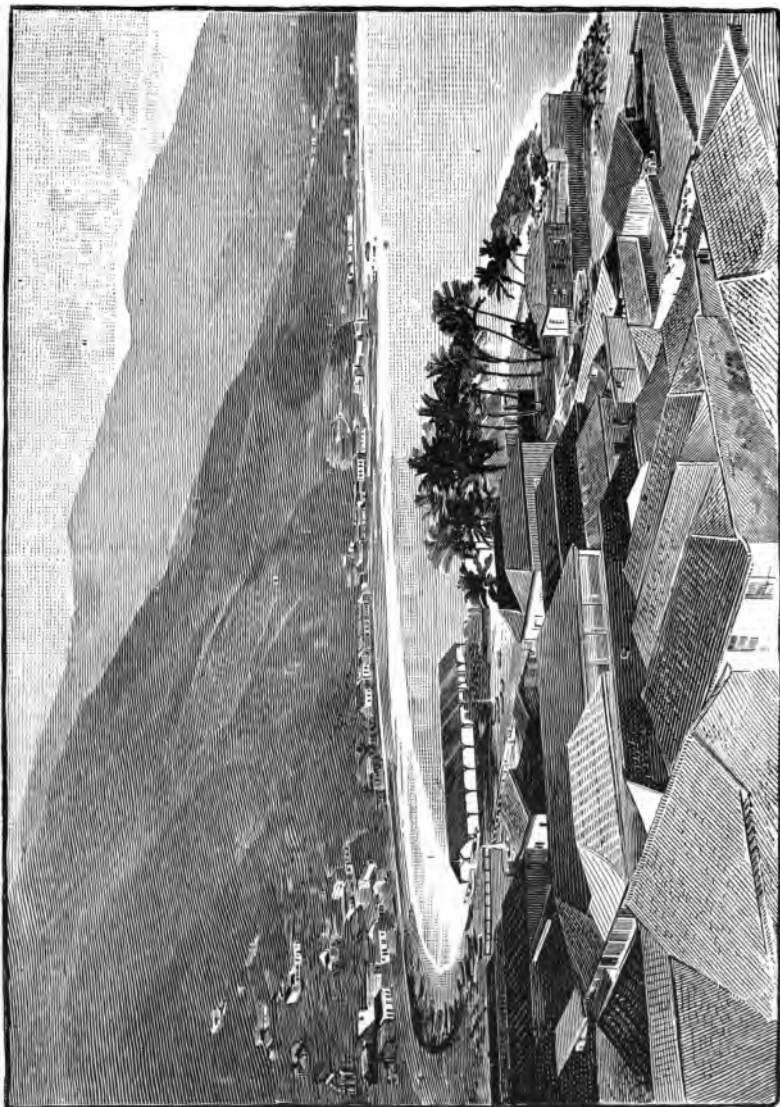
Those who have formerly visited La Guayra will not forget the inconveniences and even dangers of disembarking in the open sea. The ebb was often so great that boats went down twelve feet below the stair landing, and the anxious passenger, as the returning swell tossed the boat up to the platform, had to leap and be quick about it. Even this was sometimes impossible owing to the rough sea, and the voyagers were, one by one, placed in a chair, hoisted over the side of the ship, and lowered into the boat. Freight was discharged in the same manner; and the lighters, ducking down and bobbing up at the side of the ship, sometimes dodged the descending sling of goods just as the winch boy was ordered to "let go," when the entire lot would be dumped into the sea. All this is now changed. The vessel steams in around the west end of the mole, drops anchor in smooth water, hauls up at the pier, and lands passengers and freight without difficulty or inconvenience.

The concession for building a breakwater at La Guayra was granted by the government of Venezuela to an English corporation

in the year 1885. On December 5 of that year, General Crespo, then President of the Republic, laid the corner stone. Appropriate ceremonies were observed upon the occasion, in which the United States Minister, Hon. Charles L. Scott, with Admiral Jouett, of the flagship *Tennessee*, then in port, his staff, and other officers of the Navy participated. The work was thenceforward prosecuted until December, 1887, when a fearful and almost unprecedentedly high sea of two days' duration swept away nearly everything that had been accomplished to that date. This disastrous result demonstrated the fact that a breakwater built upon the proposed plan would be too unsubstantial to resist the heavy seas and new plans were prepared and adopted. In June, 1888, the work was resumed under Mr. J. S. Houston, an experienced constructing engineer, and prosecuted with such energy and success that it was completed in 1891.

The sea wall thus built is 2,050 feet long, with a depth of water of 48 feet at the extreme point. It is laid down in an average depth of 32 feet of water and is built up 21 feet above the sea level. The base of the structure is 56 feet wide and slopes to a width of 32 feet at the ordinary level of the deck of a vessel. It is then surmounted by a substantial parapet 8 feet high. The foundation is laid with bags of concrete weighing 150 tons each, brought up to within 10 feet of the surface of the water, and the wall built up to the surface by dropping 75-ton bags of concrete upon this foundation. The wall above water is built up of mass concrete deposited inside frames in the usual manner. Five steam concrete-mixers were employed in this part of the work; and in the month of August, 1889, 14,000 cubic yards of concrete were put down, which, it is believed, is the largest quantity of material ever placed in a breakwater during one month.

The area of sheltered water in the harbor is 79 acres, of an average depth of 28 feet. Eighteen acres of land have been reclaimed by filling into deep water. A concrete quay wall 1,870



LAGUAYRA.

The peculiar cultivation of coffee and cocoa, partaking more of the nature of horticultural than of agricultural husbandry, and forming, as it does, the basis of the export wealth of the country, will be separately treated.

The staple agricultural products of Venezuela are cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn, and wheat. The farinaceous root products are apio, sweet potatoes, yucca, maguey, yams, and Irish potatoes. The vegetable seeds consist of vetches, bene seed, pease, beans, peanuts, and okra. The vegetable plants comprise cabbage, cauliflower, melons, asparagus, turnips, radishes, beets, egg plants, garlic, pepper, celery, carrots, tomatoes, cresses, onions, spinach, lettuce, and mustard.

The fruits of Venezuela, many of which are of fine size and delicate flavor, are here merely noted and dismissed from further attention. These embrace oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, pineapples, pomegranates, figs, grapes, strawberries, plums, bread fruit, chestnuts, guava, alligator pears, cocoanuts, guanabana, lechoso, icaco, mamey, mangoes, medlars, parchas, sapote, tamarinds, and cactus fruit.

The cultivation of cotton in Venezuela assumed important proportions during the civil war in the United States, but after that event and the subsequent great decline in prices of this staple, the industry gradually decayed and none is now raised for export. The stalk grows to the proportions of a large bush; annual planting, as in the United States, is unnecessary, and with the usual cultivation, the yield in Venezuela is much greater.

Sugar is grown to great perfection in Venezuela and, under fair conditions, yields excellent crops. A tablón, or 100 yards square of ground, produces from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of raw sugar. This is moulded into cylindrical cubes weighing 3 or 4 pounds each, and is similar in appearance and taste to the maple sugar of the United States. There are no refineries in Venezuela, and the importation of sugar being prohibited, this

unrefined sugar is the staple article of consumption. Owing to the competition of slave labor in the Spanish West Indies and of cooly labor in the British Antilles, the production of sugar in Venezuela has rapidly declined, and the present product is limited to the wants of the country.

Tobacco, discovered by the Spaniards in Yucatan, was thence disseminated through the West Indies and soon introduced into Venezuela, where it is most successfully cultivated. The best quality comes from the locality of Capadare, in the State of Falcon, and, like that from the section of Ambalema, in the Republic of Colombia, is quite as good as that from the Vuelta Abajo plantations in Cuba. Excellent tobacco is also grown in the vicinity of Cumana, Upata, and Barinas. The plant thrives best on a humid and moderately fertile soil, since, if it be too light and sandy, the tobacco yields poorly and fires quickly, while, if the soil is too rich, the yield, though large, will be of tobacco filled with acrid matter and therefore very liable to be injured by fermentation. The Indians near Merida, Trujillo, and Barinas boil tobacco to the consistency of paste and use this preparation instead of chewing the leaf. Some tobacco is exported from Venezuela, chiefly to Havana, where, with that from Colombia, Santo Domingo, and other localities, it is manufactured into real Havana cigars. Those made in Caracas and Laguayra of well-cured Capadare leaf are in no respect inferior to the Havana product. The importation of plug tobacco is prohibited and very few persons, mostly foreigners, in Venezuela are addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco, though smoking is an almost universal custom.

Corn is successfully grown in all the States, although it does not thrive well near the coast nor does it yield good results in localities having an altitude of less than 1,000 feet above the sea. For provender, successive crops are thickly sown in drills and fed to animals in a green state. For bread, it is boiled, the hull is

washed off, and the kernel mashed into dough, after which it is made into arepas or biscuits. These, though very white, are rather heavy and quite unsuited to delicate tastes.

The high table-lands and valleys in the mountainous regions of western Venezuela are best suited to the cultivation of wheat and fine crops of this grain are raised. It forms the chief bread-stuff of all classes of the people. None of the improved implements used in the United States for wheat-farming have been introduced. The difficulties of transportation to the seaboard are as yet so great that the consumption is limited to that part of the country, but the railways that are stretching out in the direction of Trujillo and Merida must soon offer complete facilities for moving the crop to the various markets on the coast that now draw their supply of flour from the United States.

COFFEE.

The first coffee planted in Venezuela was in Chacao, near Caracas, in 1784, by the Rev. Father Moedano, afterwards bishop of Guayana, and thence seed were distributed throughout the country. It now constitutes the chief source of wealth of Venezuela and, after Brazil, more coffee is produced there than in any other country of the western hemisphere. It is estimated that 345,940 acres (140,000 hectares) of land are planted with coffee, which, at 1,200 trees per hectare, amounts to 168,000,000 trees.

Venezuela has a wide stretch of mountainous territory on her northern border that is well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, and as it is contended that coffee raised upon the highlands is superior in quality, it is doubtless due to this fact that the La Guaira coffee is more highly esteemed than that of Brazil. While it must be admitted that Java coffee has a more delicate flavor, yet it is insisted that Venezuela coffee is much stronger, and with its decided flavor, it is fully appreciated by those who desire a really good coffee.

In forming a coffee plantation the topography of the ground is not essential, since wherever a foothold may be gained on the mountain side a coffee tree may be planted, even in the crevice of rocks. About 1,500 feet above the sea level the vegetation begins to assume luxuriance, the soil is darker and richer, and the atmosphere cooler and rarer. These favorable conditions increase with the higher altitude, hence the soil and climate are all that the coffee-planter desires. After clearing away the forest growth the young plants of nine months' growth and 18 inches high are set 8 feet apart. Between these rows, 30 feet apart, are planted young forest trees of rapid growth to shade the young coffee trees for the first 4 years or until they are well established, since, during that period, they are too delicate for full exposure to the sun. At the age of 3 years the trees begin to bear and three years thereafter attain maturity, thenceforth yielding full crops for twenty-five years. At this age it is the practice to remove them and again plant young trees. When the trees have arrived at maturity very little cultivation is afterwards required. The trees, under fair average conditions, bear one pound of berries each; so that, computing 676 trees to the acre, the product amounts to 676 pounds per acre. The cost of manipulating and preparing it for market is usually about \$5.40 in American currency per sack of 110 pounds, which generally sells there for \$17 to \$21, leaving an apparent profit of more than \$12 per sack.

The highest grade of coffee is called *Descerezado*, or washed coffee, the name indicating the process it undergoes when being prepared for market. This is the clean, bright, green coffee of commerce. The second grade of coffee is called *Trillado*, or thrashed coffee, which is exposed to the sun and, after becoming dry, is thrashed and cleaned. This grade is preferred by many persons who maintain that, by washing, the grain loses something of its essential oil. The third and lowest grade of coffee, called *Pasilla*, is composed of the black, broken, and defective grains and of such as has suffered from exposure or other causes.

The product of coffee for various periods appears in the following exhibit:

Fiscal years—	Pounds.	Value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
1830-'31	25, 453, 991	1, 063, 445. 85
1840-'41	57, 327, 043	2, 446, 962. 16
1850-'51	83, 717, 713	2, 660, 875. 31
1859-'60	83, 752, 559	2, 670, 212. 14
1872-'73	75, 570, 716	14, 394, 789. 00
1881-'82	94, 368, 814	9, 722, 307. 52
1887-'88	95, 036, 908	14, 986, 737. 00
1888-'89	112, 289, 715	13, 517, 422. 74
1889-'90	95, 170, 272	13, 685, 577. 56

COCOA.

Theobroma, a Greek word signifying food of the gods, is the botanical name of this plant.

Cocoa, or *cacao* as it is termed in Spanish, from which the chocolate of commerce is made, is the fruit of a tree indigenous to the soil of Venezuela, and within this country is comprehended a large part of the choicest cocoa zone. The tree grows to the average height of 13 feet and from 5 to 8 inches in diameter, is of spreading habit and healthy growth, and, though requiring more care and attention than the coffee tree, yet its equally reliable crops require comparatively little labor in preparing them for market.

While coffee can be successfully cultivated under a temperature of 60° F., the cocoa tree, for full development and remunerative crops, requires a temperature of 80° F.; hence the area of the cocoa belt is comparatively restricted, and the cocoa-planter has not to fear the fierce competition that has been encountered in the cultivation of coffee. Besides these conditions of temperature, cocoa needs a moist soil and humid atmosphere, and so the lands along the Caribbean coast, sloping from the mountain tops to the shore, bedewed by the exhalations of the sea and irrigated by the

numerous rivulets that course down the valleys, are found to be in all respects well adapted to the profitable cultivation of cocoa.

A cocoa plantation is set in quite the same manner as an apple orchard, except that the young stocks may be transplanted from the nursery after two months' growth. No preparation of the soil is necessary and no manures are applied. One acre will accommodate about one hundred trees, and, like coffee, they must be protected from the sun by umbrageous trees, the banana, for instance, until they have acquired normal size. Small trenches must be maintained, so that every week a stream of water conveniently near, may be turned into their channels and bear moisture to the soil. Five years after planting the trees begin to bear two crops per year, ripening in June and December. The average age of the tree is about forty years, during which time the crop will yield from 500 to 600 pounds per acre.

The fruit or seed is very similar in appearance to the shelled almond, some sixty or eighty of which are inclosed in an elongated pod that is ribbed like the muskmelon and colored like the eggplant, but on ripening it assumes a reddish hue. A peculiarity of the tree is that it bears fruit from the lower trunk as well as from the branches. Upon ripening, the pods are heaped in piles on the ground, where after a few days they ferment and burst, when the seed must be shelled out and housed.

The demand for cocoa in Europe is regular and very large, while its consumption in the United States is steadily increasing. In Spain, Italy, and Mexico it is largely used in the form of chocolate, while in France, Germany, and England it is chiefly employed in the manufacture of confections. Its use is becoming so varied and extensive that it must soon be as really if not as universally a staple article of consumption as coffee or tea.

The cocoa crop pays for its cost with usury. It does not incur the risks that imperil the tobacco crop; it is safer, less expensive, and more profitable than stock-raising or sugar-growing, and is



A VENEZUELAN VISTA.

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Chapter VIII.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

At the time of the Spanish conquest, or about the year 1550, various expeditions of gold hunters prospected the different sections of western Venezuela in search of the precious metals. To them is due the discovery of the mines of Buria and the settlement of the cities of Nirgua and Barquisimeto, and the later discovery of the San Pedro mine, all of which they actively worked but abandoned after the properties had been destroyed by an earthquake. In 1560, Fajardo, who first attempted the settlement of Caracas, discovered the mines of Los Teques and began their development, but, owing to the hostility of the Indians, who killed his miners and destroyed his works, he was compelled to abandon them. In 1584 settlements were made on the Tuy River to work the rich mines there, but they too were abandoned on account of the pestilential climate.

Gold has been found in all the states and territories of Venezuela but the deposits of greatest extent and value are those discovered in the Yuruary region where the famous El Callao mine is located. There are also outcroppings in all the mountainous lands between the Yaracuy River and the cities of San Filipe, Nirgua and Barcelona. Near Carúpano are some valuable mines worked by New York capitalists, that have yielded 7 ounces of gold per ton, besides others in the same locality that bear rich deposits of silver, copper, and lead.

Valuable mines of copper at Aroa, in the hills of San Filipe, 70 miles west of Puerto Cabello have been long worked by an English company and the ore, which is a red copper of excellent

quality and preferred to the Swedish or Chilean ores, is exported to Europe. There are also undeveloped mines of this metal in Coro, Carabobo, Barquisimeto, and Merida.

There are many indications of red hematite and magnetic iron ores in the littoral Cordilleras, in the mountains around Coro, Barinas, Barcelona, and Cumana and many parts of the Parima Mountains, but the most valuable deposit is near the Imataca River, a confluent of the lower Orinoco, where an inexhaustible quantity of magnetic ore, assaying 80 per cent of pure metal lies exposed to view and accessible to deep water.

A lead mine, undeveloped, lying near Tocuyo has yielded some valuable specimens. Tin ores are also found near Barquisimeto.

Asphaltum exists in great abundance near the Pedernales River, an estuary of the Orinoco opening into the Gulf of Paria, where petroleum wells have been sunk with good results and a company has been organized in Caracas to work the property. The machinery, etc., is on the ground and in process of erection. Inexhaustible mines of mineral pitch also exist near Maracaibo, Merida, and Coro. Petroleum wells are abundant in Cumana and Trujillo.

On the island of Pedernales, which is formed by the two delta streams, the Cucirina and the Pedernales, its northern shore being that of the Gulf of Paria, is found a vast supply of asphaltum. The land is low, intersected by small streams, and containing many ponds of salt and brackish water. In such ponds on the northern shore is found the asphaltum known as Pedernales asphalt. This differs in the main from that found at La Brea in Trinidad in being generally more liquid, purer, and freer from earthy matter, and in containing a greater percentage of oils. Like the deposit at Trinidad, this is found in a series of springs in conjunction with water, and as at Trinidad it forms a thick flooring of pitch in places and to an appreciable depth. The Pedernales asphalt is remarkably pure, and when refined presents a hard, lustrous, vitreous fracture,

and in appearance is identical with the Egyptian refined, known in commerce as "Epure." As found it is a thick, black, viscous mass, without odor and strongly adherent. The process of refining consists in merely boiling it, thus depriving it of a large proportion of the higher volatiles and all contained moisture. Refining may be carried on to any degree, even to the extent of complete carbonization. The deposits at Pedernales may be said to be the same, geologically considered, as that of Trinidad at La Brea, notwithstanding that the Trinidad contains a quantity of earthy matter well nigh inseparable although mechanically mixed. These earths are mainly very finely divided clays held in suspension by the viscous asphaltum. The presence of these impurities adds largely to the weight, and whilst proving but little detriment to the many uses of the material debarb it from many other uses. The Pedernales deposit can be used for any purpose known in the arts and is as desirable for varnishes and chemical compounds as it is useful in increasing the elasticity of the asphalts which contain too small a percentage of volatiles. The Pedernales asphalt can be refined "to order," thus exactly fulfilling desired conditions imposed by users. This makes its utility much wider than is possible to deposits of hard, earthy character.

Extensive coal deposits are found about 12 miles from Barcelona, and the area, only partially explored, discloses about one hundred outcroppings of coal strata of regular formation, varying from 4 inches to 7 feet in thickness. These strata are located between layers of sandstone and schist in the general direction of east to west, with an inclination of 45° to the south. This is also the general direction of the valleys where these deposits lie, through which run streams to the Neviri River. Large quantities of coal crop out above the level of the streams and can be mined from horizontal tunnels and loaded upon cars without expensive pumping and lifting machinery. The quality of the product is such as is termed steam coal and is easily ignited, producing much

combustible gas, with a small proportion of argillaceous cinder and a very small quantity of sulphur. In mining and transportation it loses in dust about 25 per cent, most of which can be recovered and worked into patent fuel. Analyses of four lots result in an average of 6 per cent water, 41 per cent volatile matter, 48 per cent fixed carbon, and 5 per cent cinders.

These mines, which are the property of the family of Gen José Gregorio Monagas, are being developed under a contract with a French company, and a railway from the seaport of Guanta via Barcelona to the locality is being constructed, about half of which is completed.

The rich salt mine upon the peninsula of Araya, discovered by Niño in 1499, is still worked, from which the Government of Venezuela has derived \$2,753,761.44 of revenue since 1873. It consists of an inexhaustible deposit of almost pure salt, which is mined at very small labor or expense.

In Lagunillas, near Merida, is a lake, the bottom of which is covered with urao or sesqui carbonate of soda. Unworked mines of sulphur exist in Cumana, Barcelona, and Coro. Mines of jet and porcelain earth are found near Cumana and Caracas. Granite is abundant in the Silla Mountain, near Caracas, and slate, marble, granite, gypsum, and lime exist in great quantities in the Coast Range and Parima mountains.

Thermal and mineral waters are found in many parts of the country. The hot springs of Las Trincheras, on the railway between Puerto Cabello and Valencia, are especially noted, their waters maintaining a temperature of 206° F. With the exception of the Urijino Springs in Japan, having a temperature of 212° F., these are reputed to be the hottest springs in the world. Some remarkable springs are those of Coro, in La Quiva, near the road to Pedregal, where some forty streams have formed for themselves white basins like soup plates. These waters are of distinct odors and colors, and their temperatures range from 41° to 151° F.

The following figures, derived from official sources, show the products of the El Callao gold mine and the Aroa copper mine for a series of years :

Product of gold.

	Tons of quartz.	Ounces.	Value.
			<i>Dollars.</i>
1871	315	3, 219. 60	53, 581. 13
1872	2, 300	8, 326. 67	136, 978. 88
1873	3, 054	13, 308. 00	204, 576. 11
1874	3, 963	17, 187. 68	297, 024. 70
1875	11, 859	31, 278. 83	586, 253. 47
1876	12, 419	42, 542. 05	801, 747. 83
1877	11, 685	48, 168. 58	918, 940. 73
1878	9, 670	49, 638. 88	940, 831. 36
1879	11, 894	40, 308. 54	749, 417. 47
1880	18, 624	54, 013. 71	1, 000, 099. 10
1881	24, 978	72, 254. 62	1, 340, 373. 20
1882	22, 405	105, 396. 08	1, 951, 957. 41
1883	24, 750	134, 392. 68	2, 488, 686. 85
1884	30, 936	177, 055. 16	3, 283, 751. 35
1885	47, 223	114, 454. 07	2, 108, 366. 19
1886	73, 708	181, 040. 20	3, 323, 933. 92
1887	66, 167	*73, 863. 71	1, 366, 676. 72
1888	54, 152	*52, 598. 73	969, 246. 10
1889	57, 301	*52, 971. 35	989, 307. 02
1890	53, 066	*49, 439. 95	919, 982. 99
	540, 472	1, 320, 929. 09	24, 431, 732. 53

*These sums are stated in Troy ounces; all others represent Spanish ounces.

Product of copper ore.

	Tons.	Value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
1880	10, 500	442, 290. 00
1881	17, 200	730, 740. 00
1882	17, 500	769, 200. 00
1883	30, 000	1, 161, 097. 98
1884	15, 974	553, 612. 47
1885	32, 585	699, 895. 08
1886	25, 993	520, 556. 10
1887	9, 048	174, 164. 19
1888	20, 994	731, 974. 18
1889-90	16, 432	379, 203. 87

Chapter IX.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Communication between Venezuela and other nations is frequent and regular, and is maintained through lines of foreign steamships, as follows:

The Royal Mail steamships from Southampton visit the port of La Guayra fortnightly and return thence to Trinidad. These ships transport few passengers and no freight between Venezuela and other ports.

The British Harrison Line and West India and Pacific Line jointly dispatch one steamship per week from Liverpool for the West Indies, touching at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello and returning to England via New Orleans. These ships carry freight only.

The Hamburg American Line dispatches a steamship semi-monthly from Hamburg, for the West Indies, touching at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, and usually returning to Europe via Sabanilla, Colombia. These ships carry freight only.

The Spanish Transatlantic Company dispatches one steamship per month from New York, touching at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, and returning to New York via Colon and Havana. Another ship is dispatched monthly from Spain for Colon, touching and returning, touches at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. These ships transport both passengers and freight.

The Netherlands Royal Mail Company dispatches one steamer

monthly from Amsterdam via Dutch Guiana, touching at Carupano, Cumana, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello, and returning to Europe via New York. Another steamer is dispatched monthly via New York, touching at La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Cumana, Carupano, and returning thence via Dutch Guiana to Amsterdam. These ships transport passengers and cargo.

The French Transatlantic Company dispatches two steamships per month from St. Nazaire, France, via Martinique, touching at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello on the voyage to Colon, whence they return and call at the same ports on the home voyage. This line also dispatches one steamship per month from Marseilles, touching at Carupano, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello on the voyage to Colon, from whence the ship returns and calls at the same ports on the home voyage.

The Thebaud Line of New York dispatches one steamship monthly from New York, touching at Carupano and Ciudad Bolivar, and returning thence to New York.

A new line, lately established, dispatches one steamship per month from Havre, touching at La Guaira and Puerto Cabello en route to Curaçao, and calling at the same ports on the return voyage.

The American steamships of the Red D Line, owned by Boulton, Bliss, and Dallett, leave New York every ten days, make the passage in six days, and touch at the ports of Curaçao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira both going and returning. Branch steamers of this line make semiweekly trips between Curaçao and Maracaibo and between Curaçao and Coro, transferring passengers and cargo to and from the ships of the main line.

This latter enterprise deserves, for many reasons, more than a passing notice, the chief of which is that its success clearly demonstrates what may be accomplished in the business of ocean transportation by careful and prudent management and persistent energy and attention even under adverse circumstances and in the

absence of any favorable legislation. It was begun over fifty years ago by the establishment of associate firms in La Guaira, and Philadelphia, composed of men of high financial standing and business capacity and energy, who were fully acquainted with their end of the business and carefully studied all the profits to be derived from the import and export trade. The American firm, possessed of



STEAMSHIP OF THE RED "D" LINE.

the same business qualifications and enjoying unlimited credit, began by chartering and subsequently purchasing a fleet of some fifteen sailing vessels for their trade between Philadelphia and the ports of Venezuela. These vessels were commanded by the best seamen, and the principle of promotion for merit, so essential to the success of all business, being strictly adhered to, even to the present date, the line has in its service a body of employés consisting of exceptionally able seamen entirely loyal to the interests of the company.

The business was continued in this way until the autumn of 1879, when all the sailing vessels were withdrawn, the business in Philadelphia was transferred to New York, and a line of steamers was established from the latter port to La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçao, with a branch line from Curaçao to Maracaibo. At first, chartered German steamers were employed; the initial steamship being the *Felicia*, 1,125 tons gross, which was despatched

November 15, 1879. These boats were subsequently replaced by American steamers specially built for the trade, the first of these being in turn replaced by larger and handsomer steamers. The line is now composed of the following vessels :

On main line, steamship *Venezuela*, 2,800 tons; steamship *Caracas*, 2,600 tons; steamship *Philadelphia*, 2,500 tons.

On branch line, steamship *Maracaibo*, 1,262 tons; steamship *Merida*, 517 tons.

Extra steamer, *Valencia*, 1,600 tons.

The main line is from New York to Curaçao, from thence to Puerto Cabello and thence to La Guaira; returning via Puerto Cabello and Curaçao, calling again at La Guaira for mails and passengers. The branch lines are from Curaçao to La Vela de Coro and Maracaibo. The steamers of the main line are of iron, and were built by The William Cramp & Sons S. and E. Building Co., of Philadelphia, under the supervision of the American Record and British Lloyds, having the highest rating in both. They have all the approved modern appliances for safety, speed, and comfort, including electric lights,

The *Venezuela* and *Caracas* were built in 1889. The steamship *Philadelphia*, although originally built in 1885, has recently been lengthened and overhauled, and is now practically a new boat. On their speed trial trips, made under the supervision of the Navy Department, the *Venezuela* and *Caracas* have each made 15 knots an hour; the vessels being run exclusively by their own regular crew without the aid of experts or additional help. The *Philadelphia* is expected to do equally well. The contract with the United States Post-Office Department requires all the boats to be examined by the Navy Department and to be certified by the Secretary as suitable for the purpose. They are also enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve.

The branch steamers *Maracaibo* and *Merida* are wooden boats, built at Philadelphia; the hulls by Charles Hillman & Co., and the machinery by Neafie & Levy. Wood was used in their case

because iron deteriorates unless it is kept painted, and there are no dry docks at Curaçao or Maracaibo.

The steamers leave New York every ten days, or as nearly as practical on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month. Time to Curaçao, six days; to Puerto Cabello, eight days; to Laguayra, nine days. Passengers for the latter port, however, have the privilege of transferring at Curaçao to homeward bound steamers; in which case they reach La Guaira in seven days.

The ships of this line in all their appointments for passengers and cargo, are fully up to the best standard, and are generally considered to be the most commodious and best regulated of all that arrive at Venezuelan ports. The Venezuelan firm, now having its principal office at the city of Caracas, has for many years had agencies established at La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Coro, Valencia, and Curaçao for the distribution of its merchandise and the purchase of coffee and other articles of export. Several attempts at competition with this line have been made by foreign companies, notably the Spanish, German, and Dutch, but their efforts to that end have been of short duration.

RAILWAYS.

Ten years ago Venezuela had no railway within her borders except the short narrow-gauge line built by British capitalists for the purpose of transporting copper ore from Aroa to the coast. The road from Laguayra to Caracas, 24 miles long, was constructed in 1883, and soon afterwards that from Puerto Cabello to Valencia, 33 miles long, was completed. These were followed by concessions to various companies, the result of which has been that, to March 31, 1891, there were constructed and in operation in Venezuela 225 miles of railway. The Krupp Company of Germany is constructing a road from Caracas to Valencia and San Carlos, State of Zamora, 186 miles long, of which 17 miles are completed. The Central Railway Company, having the concession

to build a road from Caracas to Valencia via Santa Lucia and Cua, 149 miles long, has about 20 miles finished. The road from Tucacas on the Gulf of Triste to Barquisimeto, 101 miles in length, is fully completed. The road from Carenero on the coast to San José, 21 miles long, and that from the seaport of Guanta to Barcelona, 14 miles long, as well as that from La Ceiba on the lake of Maracaibo to Mendoza, 22 miles long, are all concluded and in active operation. The road from Santa Barbara to Merida is under construction and about half finished. The La Ceiba and Mendoza road is shortly to be extended to the Cordilleras, and a concession has been recently granted to build a road from Lake Maracaibo through the State of Los Andes to the frontiers of Colombia.

There is no question of the fact that the roads from Laguayra to Caracas, from Puerto Cabello to Valencia, and from Tucacas to Barquisimeto are paying handsome dividends, and there is scarcely a doubt that those in construction are good investments. The capital to build them comes chiefly from England, though German capitalists are also investing largely in these enterprises.

The question of railway transportation for western Venezuela is now favorably settled, for these lines will be, sooner or later, extended into the interior and build up the trade of an isolated empire. Eastern Venezuela, full of agricultural resources, has been thus far strangely neglected, but this indifference to her interests can not long continue. A trunk line from Carenero or Barcelona to Ciudad Bolivar offers advantages that, if carefully studied, must induce capital to build it.

TELEGRAPHS.

The total length of the telegraph lines in Venezuela at the close of the year 1888 amounted to 2,972 miles, to which 624 miles have been since added, making the present length 3,596 miles. The system belongs to and is operated by the Government

under the supervision of a general director at the capital, who is assisted by 420 operatives and other employés. The charges for messages are the following:

From 6 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., 1 cent per word, including the address and signature.

From 6 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., 2 cents per word.

From 10 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M., 5 cents per word.

On Sundays and national holidays these rates are doubled.

Messages written in any language except the Spanish pay double the ordinary rates.

Messages in cipher pay triple the usual tariff.

The Government is not responsible for faults or mistakes in the service.

The number of messages dispatched in 1889 amounted to 425,716; the fees collected were \$67,961.32 and the cost of the service was \$170,749.79, leaving a deficit of \$102,788.47 to be paid from the national treasury.

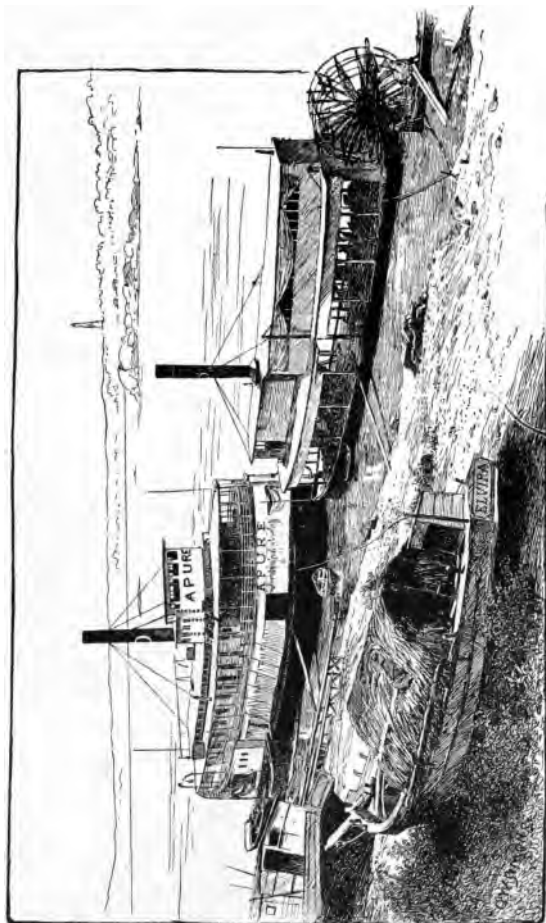
The number of messages dispatched in 1890 amounted to 419,724; the fees collected were \$62,863.76 and the cost of the service was \$177,802.07, leaving a deficit of \$114,938.31 to be paid from the national treasury.

A large part of the expenses of the service as stated is due to the extension of lines and the purchase of new and improved telegraphic apparatus.

Telegraphic communication with foreign countries was established in the month of July, 1888, by means of a submarine cable then laid by a French company, between La Guaira and Havana, Cuba, via Curaçao, Haiti, and the city of Santiago, Cuba. The rate charged for messages to the United States is \$2.40 per word and to all parts of Europe \$2.70 per word.

TELEPHONES.

Through concessions granted by the Government to American



STEAMERS ON THE ORINOCO.

1

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of proportionate value. Since the passage of the coinage law of May 27, 1887, gold coins to the value of \$2,144,456.53 and silver coins to the value of \$1,714,738.92 have been added to the circulation. There are only two banks of issue in Venezuela, both of which are private corporations, and their bills are at par with the national currency.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is the legal standard of weights and measures in Venezuela. The equivalents, in United States terms, of some of the old weights and measures still in use are as follows:

Tonelada	= 2,028.23	pounds avoirdupois.
Quintal	= 101.41	pounds avoirdupois.
Arroba (large).....	= 253.57	pounds avoirdupois.
Arroba (small).....	= 25.40	pounds avoirdupois.
Libra.....	= 1.014	pounds avoirdupois.
Onza.....	= 443.77	grains avoirdupois.
Grano.....	= 7.21	grains avoirdupois.
Adarme.....	= 27.73	grains avoirdupois.
Arroba (liquid).....	= 4.26	gallons.
Fanega.....	= 1.599	bushels.
Legua.....	= 6,095.76	yards.
Milla.....	= 2,031.55	yards.
Fanegada.....	= 1.726	acres.
Vara (yard).....	= 33.38	inches.
Tablón.....	=	a square of 100 varas.

Appendix A.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION.

ACT OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the name of the All-powerful God:

We, the Representatives of the United Provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Varinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Trujillo, forming the American Confederation of Venezuela, in the South Continent, in Congress assembled, considering the full and absolute possession of our rights, which we recovered justly and legally from the 19th of April, 1810, in consequence of the occurrences in Bayonne, and the occupation of the Spanish throne by conquest, and the succession of a new dynasty, constituted without our consent, are desirous, before we make use of those rights, of which we have been deprived by force for more than three centuries, but now restored to us by the political order of human events, to make known to the world the reasons which have emanated from the same occurrences, and which authorize us in the free use we are now about to make of our sovereignty.

We do not wish, nevertheless, to begin by alleging the rights inherent in every conquered country to recover its state of property and independence; we generously forget the long series of ills, injuries, and privations which the sad right of conquest has indistinctly caused to all the descendants of the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers of these countries, plunged into a worse state by the very same cause that ought to have favored them; and drawing a veil over the three hundred years of Spanish domination in America, we will now only present to view the authentic and well-known facts, which ought to have wrested from one world the right over the other, by the inversion, disorder, and conquest that have already dissolved the Spanish nation.

This disorder has increased the ills of America, by rendering void its claims and remonstrances, enabling the governors of Spain to insult and oppress this part of the nation, thus leaving it without the succor and guaranty of the laws.

It is contrary to order, impossible to the Government of Spain, and fatal to the welfare of America that the latter, possessed of a range of country infinitely more extensive and a population incomparably more numerous, should depend upon and be subject to a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cessions and abdications at Bayonne, the revolutions of the Escorial and Aranjuez, and the orders of the Royal Substitute, the Duke of Berg, sent to America, suffice to give virtue to the rights which till then the Americans had sacrificed to the unity and integrity of the Spanish nation.

Venezuela was the first to acknowledge and generously to preserve this integrity; not to abandon the cause of its brothers as long as the same retained the least hope of salvation.

America was called into a new existence, since she could and ought to take upon herself the charge of her own fate and preservation ; as Spain might acknowledge or not the rights of a king who had preferred his own existence to the dignity of the nation over which he governed.

All the Bourbons concurred in the invalid stipulations of Bayonne, abandoning Spain against the will of the people ; they violated, disdained, and trampled on the sacred duty they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, when with their blood and treasure they had placed them on the throne in despite of the House of Austria. By such conduct they were left disqualified and incapable of governing a free people, whom they delivered up like a flock of slaves.

Notwithstanding our protests, our moderation, our generosity, and the inviolability of our principles, contrary to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared in a state of rebellion ; we were blockaded ; war was declared against us ; agents were sent amongst us to excite us one against the other, endeavoring to take away our credit with the other nations of Europe, by imploring their assistance to oppress us.

Without taking the least notice of our reasons, without presenting them to the impartial judgment of the world, and without any other judges than our own enemies, we are condemned to a mournful incommunication with our brethren ; and, to add contempt to calumny, empowered agents are named for us, against our own expressed will, that, in their cortes, they may arbitrarily dispose of our interests under the influence and force of our enemies.

In order to crush and suppress the effects of our representation, when they were obliged to grant it to us, we were submitted to a paltry and diminutive scale ; and the form of election was subjected to the passive voice of the municipal bodies, degraded by the despotism of the governors, which amounted to an insult to our plain dealing and good faith, more than to a consideration of our incontestable political importance.

Always deaf to the cries of justice on our part, the governments of Spain have endeavored to discredit all our efforts, by declaring as criminal and stamping with infamy and rewarding with the scaffold and confiscation every attempt that, at different periods, some Americans have made for the felicity of their country ; as was that which lately our own security dictated to us that we might not be driven into a state of disorder which we foresaw, and hurried to that horrid fate which we are about to forever remove from before us. By means of such atrocious policy, they have succeeded in making our brethren insensible to our misfortunes ; in arming them against us ; in erasing from their bosoms the tender impressions of friendship and consanguinity ; and converting into enemies a part of our own great family.

In this mournful alternative we have remained three years in a state of political indecision and ambiguity so fatal and dangerous that this alone would suffice to authorize the resolution which the faith of our promises and the bonds of fraternity had caused us to defer, till necessity has obliged us to go beyond what we had at first proposed, impelled by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the governments of Spain, which have disburdened us of our conditional oath, by which circumstance we are called to the august representation we now exercise.

But we, who glory in grounding our proceedings on better principles, and not wishing to establish our felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow-beings, do consider and declare as friends those who, united to us by the ties of blood, language, and religion,

have suffered the same evils in the anterior order of things, provided they acknowledge our *absolute independence* of the same, and of any other foreign power whatever; that they aid us to sustain it with their lives, fortune, and sentiments; declaring and acknowledging them (as well as to every other nation) in war, enemies, and in peace, friends, brothers, and copatriots.

In consequence of all these solid, public, and incontestable reasons of policy, which so powerfully urge the necessity of recovering our natural dignity, restored to us by the order of events, and in compliance with the inprescriptible rights enjoyed by nations to destroy every pact, agreement, or association which does not answer the purposes for which governments were established, we believe that we can not and ought not to preserve the bonds which hitherto kept us united to the Government of Spain; and that, like all the other nations of the world, we are free, and authorized not to depend on any other authority than our own, and to take amongst the powers of the earth the place of equality which the Supreme Being and Nature assign to us, and to which we are called by the succession of human events and urged by our own good and utility.

Notwithstanding we are aware of the difficulties that attend and the obligations imposed upon us by the rank we are about to assume in the political order of the world, as well as the powerful influence of forms and habitudes to which unfortunately we have been accustomed, we at the same time know that the shameful submission to them, when we can throw them off, would be still more ignominious for us and more fatal to our prosperity than our long and painful slavery, and that it now becomes an indispensable duty to provide for our own preservation, security and felicity by essentially varying all the forms of our former constitution.

In consequence whereof, considering, by the reasons thus alleged, that we have satisfied the respect that we owe to the human race and the dignity of other nations, in the number of whom we are about to enter and on whose communication and friendship we rely: We, the representatives of the united provinces of Venezuela, calling on the Supreme Being to witness the justice of our proceedings and the rectitude of our intentions, do implore His divine and celestial aid; and ratifying, at the moment in which we are born to the dignity which his Providence restores to us, the desire we have of living and dying free, and of believing and defending the holy catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ: We therefore, in the name and by the will and authority that we hold from the virtuous people of Venezuela, do declare solemnly to the world that its united Provinces are, and ought to be, from this day, by act and right, free, sovereign, and independent States; and that they are absolved from every submission to and dependence on the Throne of Spain, or on those who do or may call themselves its agents and representatives; and that a free and independent state, thus constituted, has full power to take that form of government which may be in conformity with the general will of the people—to declare war, make peace, form alliances, regulate treaties of commerce, limits, and navigation, and to do and transact every act in like manner as other free and independent States. And that this, our solemn declaration, may be held valid, firm, and durable, we hereby mutually bind each province to the other, and pledge our lives, fortunes, and the sacred tie of our national honor. Done in the Federal Palace of Caracas; signed by our hands sealed with the great provisional seal of the Confederation, and countersigned by the Secretary of Congress, this fifth day of July, 1811, the first of our independence.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

TITLE I.

THE NATION.

SECTION I.—*Of the territory.*

ARTICLE 1. The States that the constitution of March 28, 1864, declared independent and united to form the Venezuelan Federation, and that on April 27, 1881, were denominated Apure, Bolivar, Barquisimeto, Barcelona, Carabobo, Cojedes, Cumaná, Falcón, Guzmán Blanco, Guárico, Guayana, Guzmán, Maturin, Nueva Esparta, Portuguesa, Táchira, Trujillo, Yaracuy, Zamora, and Zulia are constituted into nine grand political bodies, viz:

The State of Bermudez, composed of Barcelona, Cumaná, and Maturin; the State of Miranda, composed of Bolivar, Guzmán Blanco, Guárico, and Nueva Esparta; the State of Carabobo, composed of Carabobo and Nirgua; the State of Zamora, composed of Cojedes, Portuguesa, and Zamora; the State of Lara, composed of Barquisimeto and Yaracuy, except the department of Nirgua; the State of Los Andes, composed of Guzmán, Trujillo, and Táchira; the State of Bolivar, composed of Guayana and Apure; the State of Zulia, and also the State of Falcón.

And they are thus constituted to continue one only nation, free, sovereign, and independent, under the title of the United States of Venezuela.

ARTICLE 2. The boundaries of these great States are determined by those that the law of April 28, 1856, that arranged the last territorial division, designated for the ancient provinces until it shall be re-formed.

ART. 3. The boundaries of the United States of the Venezuelan Federation are the same that in 1810 belonged to the old Captaincy-General of Venezuela.

ART. 4. The States that are grouped together to form the grand political bodies will be called Sections. These are equal among themselves; the constitutions prescribed for their internal organism must be harmonious with the federative principles established by the present compact, and the sovereignty not delegated resides in the State without any other limitations than those that devolve from the compromise of association.

SECTION II.—*Of Venezuelans.*

ART. 5. These are Venezuelans, viz:

First. All persons that may have been or may be born on Venezuelan soil, whatever may be the nationality of their parents.

Second. The children of a Venezuelan father or mother that may have been born on foreign soil, if they should come to take up their domicile in the country and express the desire to become citizens.

Third. Foreigners that may have obtained naturalization papers; and,

Fourth. Those born or that shall be born in any of the Spanish-American republics or in the Spanish Antilles, provided that they may have taken up their residence in the territory of the Republic and express a willingness to become citizens.

ART. 6. Those that take up their residence and acquire nationality in a foreign country do not lose the character of Venezuelans.

ART. 7. Males over twenty-one years of age are qualified Venezuelan citizens, with only the exceptions contained in this constitution.

ART. 8. All Venezuelans are obliged to serve the nation according to the prescriptions of the laws, sacrificing his property and his life, if necessary, to defend the country.

ART. 9. Venezuelans shall enjoy, in all the States of the Union, the rights and immunities inherent to their condition as citizens of the Federation, and they shall also have imposed upon them there the same duties that are required of those that are natives or domiciled there.

ART. 10. Foreigners shall enjoy the same civil rights as Venezuelans and the same security in their persons and property. They can only take advantage of diplomatic means in accordance with public treaties and in cases when right permits it.

ART. 11. The law will determine the rights applicable to the condition of foreigners, according as they may be domiciled or in transit.

TITLE II.

BASES OF THE UNION.

ART. 12. The States that form the Venezuelan Federation reciprocally recognize their respective autonomies; they are declared equal in political entity, and preserve, in all its plenitude, the sovereignty not expressly delegated in this constitution.

ART. 13. The States of the Venezuelan Federation oblige themselves—

First. To organize themselves in accord with the principles of popular, elective, federal, representative, alternative, and responsible government.

Second. To establish the fundamental regulations of their interior regulation and government in entire conformity with the principles of this constitution.

Third. To defend themselves against all violence that threatens the sectional independence or the integrity of the Venezuelan Federation.

Fourth. To not alienate to a foreign power any part of their territory, nor to implore its protection, nor to establish or cultivate political or diplomatic relations with other nations, since this last is reserved to the Federal power.

Fifth. To not combine or ally themselves with another nation, nor to separate themselves to the prejudice of the nationality of Venezuela and her territory.

Sixth. To cede to the nation the territory that may be necessary for the Federal district.

Seventh. To cede to the Government of the Federation the territory necessary for the erection of forts, warehouses, shipyards, and penitentiaries, and for the construction of other edifices indispensable to the general administration.

Eighth. To leave to the Government of the Federation the administration of the Amazonas and Goajira territories and that of the islands which pertain to the nation, until it may be convenient to elevate them to another rank.

Ninth. To reserve to the powers of the Federation all legislative or executive jurisdiction concerning maritime, coastwise, and fluvial navigation, and the national roads, considering as such those that exceed the limits of a State and lead to the frontiers of others and to the Federal district.

Tenth. To not subject to contributions the products or articles upon which national taxes are imposed, or those that are by law exempt from tax before they have been offered for consumption.

Eleventh. To not impose contributions on cattle, effects, or any class of merchandise in transit for another State, in order that traffic may be absolutely free, and that in one section the consumption of others may not be taxed.

Twelfth. To not prohibit the consumption of the products of other States nor to tax their productions with greater general or municipal taxes than those paid on products raised in the locality.

Thirteenth. To not establish maritime or territorial custom-houses for the collection of imports, since there will be national ones only.

Fourteenth. To recognize the right of each State to dispose of its natural products.

Fifteenth. To cede to the Government of the Federation the administration of mines, public lands, and salt mines, in order that the first may be regulated by a system of uniform working and that the latter may be applied to the benefit of the people.

Sixteenth. To respect the property, arsenals, and forts of the nation.

Seventeenth. To comply with and cause to be complied with and executed the Constitution and laws of the federation and the decrees and orders that the federal power, the tribunals, and courts may expedite in use of their attributes and legal faculties.

Eighteenth. To give entire faith to and to cause to be complied with and executed the public acts and judicial procedures of the other States.

Nineteenth. To organize their tribunals and courts for the administration of justice in the State and to have for all of them the same substantive civil and criminal legislation and the same laws of civil and criminal procedure.

Twentieth. To present judges for the court of appeals and to submit to the decision of this supreme tribunal of the States.

Twenty-first. To incorporate the extradition of criminals as a political principle in their respective Constitutions.

Twenty-second. To establish direct and public suffrage in popular elections, making it obligatory and endorsing it in the electoral registry. The vote of the suffragist must be cast in full and public session of the respective board; it will be inscribed in the registry books that the law prescribes for elections, which can not be substituted in any other form, and the elector, for himself or by another at his request in case of impediment or through ignorance, will sign the memorandum entry of his vote, and without this requisite it can not be claimed that in reality he has voted.

Twenty-third. To establish a system of primary education and that of arts and trades.

Twenty-fourth. To reserve to the powers of the Federation the laws and provisions necessary for the creation, conservation, and progress of general schools, colleges, or universities designed for the teaching of the sciences.

Twenty-fifth. To not impose duties upon the national employ  s, except in the quality of citizens of the State and insomuch as these duties may not be incompatible with the national public service.

Twenty-sixth. To furnish the proportional contingent that pertains to them to compose the national public forces in time of peace or war.

Twenty-seventh. To not permit in the States of the Federation forced enlistments and levies that have or may have for their object an attack on liberty or independence or a disturbance of the public order of the Nation, of other States, or of another Nation.

Twenty-eighth. To preserve a strict neutrality in the contentions that may arise in other States.

Twenty-ninth. To not declare or carry on war in any case, one State with another.

Thirtieth. To defer and submit to the decision of the Congress or the High Federal Court in all the controversies that may arise between two or more States when they can not, between themselves and by pacific measures, arrive at an agreement. If, for any cause, they may not designate the arbiter to whose decision they may submit, they leave it, in fact, to the High Federal Court.

Thirty-first. To recognize the competency of Congress and of the court of appeals to take cognizance of the causes that, for treason to the country or for the infraction of the Constitution and laws of the Federation, may be instituted against those that exercise executive authority in the States, it being their duty to incorporate this precept in their constitutions. In these trials the modes of procedure that the general laws prescribe will be followed and they will be decided in consonance with those laws.

Twenty-second. To have as the just income of the States, two-thirds of the total product of the impost collected as transit tax in all the custom-houses of the Republic and two-thirds of that collected from mines, public lands, and salt mines administered by the Federal Power and to distribute this income among all the States of the Federation in proportion to the population of each.

Thirty-third. To reserve to the Federal Power the amount of the third part of the income from transit tax, the production of mines, public lands, and salt mines, to be invested in the improvement of the country.

Thirty-fourth. To keep far away from the frontier those individuals that, through political motives, take refuge in a State, provided that the State interested requests it.

TITLE III.

GUARANTEES OF VENEZUELAN.

ART. 14. The nation guarantees to Venezuelans:

First. The inviolability of life, capital punishment being abolished in spite of any law that establishes it.

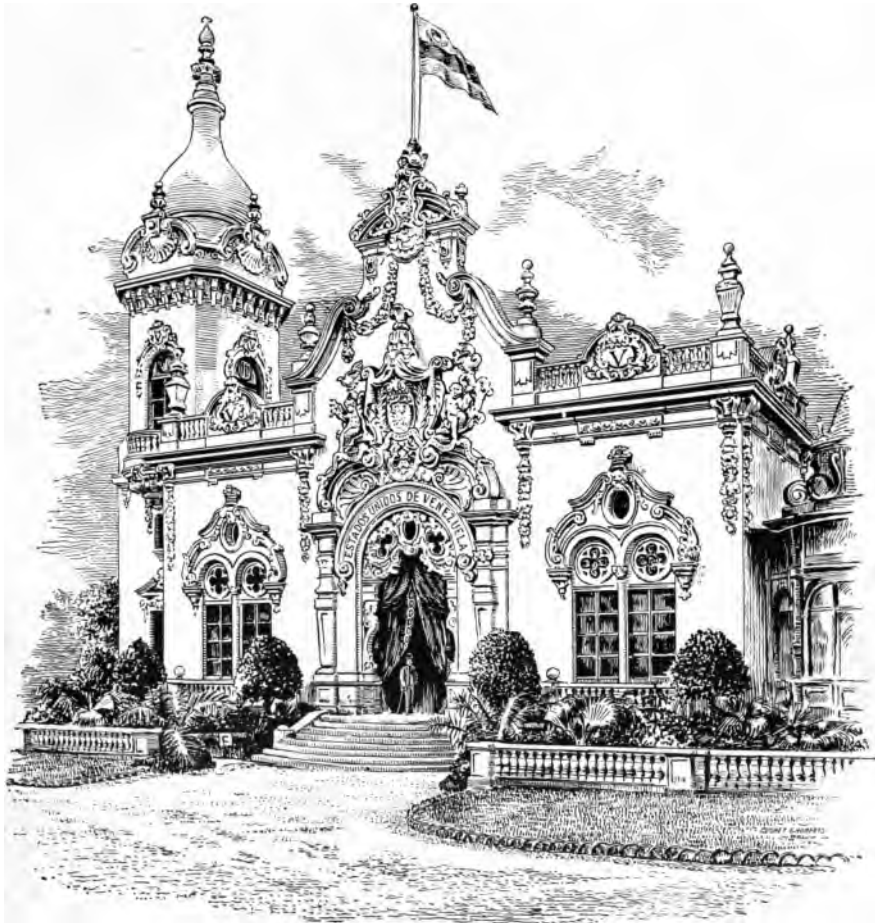
Second. Property, with all its attributes, rights, and privileges, will only be subjected to contributions decreed by legislative authority, to judicial decision, and to be taken for public works after indemnity and condemnation.

Third. The inviolability and secrecy of correspondence and other private papers.

Fourth. The domestic hearth, that can not be approached except to prevent the perpetration of crime, and this itself must be done in accordance with law.

Fifth. Personal liberty, and consequently (1) forced recruiting for armed service is abolished, (2) slavery is forever proscribed, (3) slaves that tread the soil of Venezuela are free, and (4) nobody is obliged to do that which the law does not command, nor is impeded from doing that which it does not prohibit.

Sixth. The freedom of thought, expressed by word or through the press, is without any restriction to be submitted to previous censure. In cases of calumny or injury or prejudice to a third party, the aggrieved party shall have every facility to have his complaints investigated before competent tribunals of justice in accordance with the common laws.



VENEZUELAN PAVILION, PARIS EXPOSITION.

ART. 29. If the cause may not have been concluded during the sessions, the Senate will continue assembled for this purpose only until the cause is finished.

SECTION IV.—*Dispositions of the Chambers in common.*

ART. 30. The National Legislature will assemble on the 20th day of February of each year or as soon thereafter as possible at the capital of the United States without the necessity of previous notice. The sessions will last for seventy days to be prolonged until ninety days at the judgment of the majority.

ART. 31. The Chambers will open their sessions with two-thirds of their number at least; and, in default of this number, those present will assemble in preparatory commission and adopt measures for the concurrence of the absentees.

ART. 32. The sessions having been opened, they may be continued by two-thirds of those that may have installed them, provided that the number be not less than half of all the members elected.

ART. 33. Although the Chambers deliberate separately, they may assemble together in the Congress when the constitution and laws provide for it or when one of the two Chambers may deem it necessary. If the Chamber that is invited shall agree, it remains to it to fix the day and the hour of the joint session.

ART. 34. The sessions will be public and secret at the will of the Chamber.

ART. 35. The Chambers have the right: (1) to make rules to be observed in the sessions and to regulate the debates; (2) to correct infractors; (3) to establish the police force in the hall of sessions; (4) to punish or correct spectators who create disorder; (5) to remove the obstacles to the free exercise of their functions; (6) to command the execution of their private resolutions; (7) to judge of the qualifications of their members and to consider their resignations.

ART. 36. One of the Chambers can not suspend its sessions nor change its place of meeting without the consent of the other; in case of disagreement they will reassemble together and execute that which the majority resolves.

ART. 37. The exercise of any other public function, during the sessions, is incompatible with those of a Senator or Deputy. The law will specify the remunerations that the members of the national Legislature shall receive for their services.

And whenever an increase of said remunerations is decreed, the law that sanctions it will not begin to be in force until the following period when the Chambers that sanctioned it shall have been renewed in their entirety.

ART. 38. The Senators and Deputies shall enjoy immunity from the 20th day of January of each year until thirty days after the close of the sessions and this consists in the suspension of all civil or criminal proceeding, whatever may be its origin or nature; when any one shall perpetrate an act that merits corporal punishment the investigation shall continue until the end of the summing up and shall remain in this state while the term of immunity continues.

ART. 39. The Congress will be presided over by the President of the Senate and the presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies will act as Vice-President.

ART. 40. The members of the Chambers are not responsible for the opinions they express or the discourses they pronounce in session.

ART. 41. Senators and deputies that accept office or commission from the National

Executive thereby leave vacant the posts of legislators in the Chambers to which they were elected

ART. 42. Nor can senators and deputies make contracts with the general Government or conduct the prosecution of claims of others against it.

SECTION V.—*Prerogatives of the National Legislature.*

ART. 43. The National Legislature has the following prerogatives: (1) to dissolve the controversies that may arise between two or more States; (2) to locate the Federal District in an unpopulated territory not exceeding three miles square, where will be constructed the capital city of the Republic. This district will be neutral territory, and no other elections will be there held than those that the law determines for the locality. The district will be provisionally that which the constituent assembly designated or that which the National Legislature may designate; (3) to organize everything relating to the custom-houses, whose income will constitute the treasure of the Union until these incomes are supplied from other sources; (4) to dispose in everything relating to the habitation and security of ports and seacoasts; (5) to create and organize the postal service and to fix the charges for transportation of correspondence; (6) to form the National Codes in accordance with paragraph 19, article 13 of this Constitution; (7) to fix the value, type, law, weight, and coinage of national money, and to regulate the admission and circulation of foreign money; (8) to designate the coat-of-arms and the national flag which will be the same for all the States; (9) to create, abolish, and fix salaries for national offices; (10) to determine everything in relation to the national debt, (11) to contract loans upon the credit of the nation; (12) to dictate necessary measures to perfect the census of the current population and the national statistics; (13) to annually fix the armed forces by sea and land and to dictate the army regulations; (14) to decree rules for the formation and substitution of the forces referred to in the preceding clause; (15) to declare war and to require the National Executive to negotiate peace; (16) to ratify or reject the contracts for national public works made by the President with the approval of the Federal Council, without which requisite they will not be carried into effect; (17) to annually fix the estimates for public expenses; (18) to promote whatever conduces to the prosperity of the country and to its advancement in the general knowledge of the arts and sciences; (19) to fix and regulate the national weights and measures; (20) to grant amnesties; (21) to establish, under the names of territories, special regulations for the government of regions inhabited by unconquered and uncivilized Indians. Such territories will be under the immediate supervision of the Executive of the Union; (22) to establish the modes of procedure and to designate the penalties to be imposed by the Senate in the trials originated in the Chamber of Deputies; (23) to increase the basis of population for the election of deputies; (24) to permit or refuse the admission of foreigners into the service of the Republic; (25) to make laws in respect to retirements from the military service and army pensions; (26) to dictate the law of responsibility on the part of all national employes and those of the States for infraction of the constitution and the general laws of the Union; (27) to determine the mode of conceding military rank or promotion; (28) to elect the Federal Council provided for in this constitution and to convoke the alternates of the senators and deputies who may have been chosen for it.

ART. 44. Besides the preceding enumeration the National Legislature may pass such laws of general character as may be necessary, but in no case can they be promulgated,

much less executed, if they conflict with this constitution, which defines the prerogatives of the public powers in Venezuela.

SECTION VI.—*Of the making of laws.*

ART. 45. The laws and decrees of the National Legislature may be proposed by the members of either chamber, provided that the respective projects are conformed to the rules established for the Parliament of Venezuela.

ART. 46. After a project may have been presented, it will be read and considered in order to be admitted; and if it is, it must undergo three discussions, with an interval of at least one day between each, observing the rules established for debate.

ART. 47. The projects approved in the chamber in which they were originated will be passed to the other for the purposes indicated in the preceding article, and if they are not rejected they will be returned to the chamber whence they originated, with the amendments they may have undergone.

ART. 48. If the chamber of their origin does not agree to the amendments, it may insist and send its written reasons to the other. They may also assemble together in Congress and deliberate, in general commission, over the mode of agreement, but if this can not be reached, the project will be of no effect after the chamber of its origin separately decides upon the ratification of its insistence.

ART. 49. Upon the passing of the projects from one to the other chamber, the days on which they have been discussed will be stated.

ART. 50. The law reforming another law must be fully engrossed and the former law, in all its parts, will be annulled.

ART. 51. In the laws this form will be used: "The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees."

ART. 52. The projects defeated in one legislature can not be reintroduced except in another.

ART. 53. The projects pending in a chamber at the close of the sessions must undergo the same three discussions in succeeding legislatures.

ART. 54. Laws are annulled with the same formalities established for their sanction.

ART. 55. When the ministers of Cabinet may have sustained, in a chamber, the unconstitutionality of a project by word or in writing, and, notwithstanding this, it may have been sanctioned as law, the National Executive, with the affirmative vote of the Federal Council, will suspend its execution and apply to the legislatures of the States, asking their vote in the matter.

ART. 56. In case of the foregoing article, each State will represent one vote expressed by the majority of the members of the legislature present, and the result will be sent to the High Federal Court in this form: "I confirm" or "I reject."

ART. 57. If a majority of the legislatures of the States agree with the Federal Executive, the High Federal Court will confirm the suspension, and the Federal Executive himself will render an account to the next Congress relative to all that has been done in the matter.

ART. 58. The laws will not be observed until after being published in the solemn form established.

ART. 59. The faculty conceded to sanction a law is not to be delegated.

ART. 60. No legislative disposition will have a retroactive effect, except in matters of judicial procedure and that which imposes a lighter penalty.

TITLE V.

OF THE GENERAL POWER OF THE FEDERATION.

ART. 61. There will be a Federal Council composed of one senator and one deputy for each State and of one more deputy for the Federal District, who will be elected by the Congress each two years from among the respective representations of the States composing the Federation and from that of the Federal District.

This election will take place in the first fifteen days of the meeting of Congress, in the first and third year of the constitutional period.

ART. 62. The Federal Council elects from its members the President of the United States of Venezuela, and in the same manner the person who shall act in his stead in case of his temporal or permanent disability during his term. The election of a person to be President of the United States of Venezuela who is not a member of the Federal Council, as well as of those who may have to act in his stead in case of his temporal or permanent disability, is null of right and void of efficacy.

ART. 63. The members of the Federal Council hold office for two years, the same as the President of the United States of Venezuela, whose term is of equal duration; and neither he nor they can be reelected for the term immediately succeeding, although they may return to occupy their posts as legislators in the chambers to which they belong.

ART. 64. The Federal Council resides in the district and exercises the functions prescribed in this constitution. It can not deliberate with less than an absolute majority of all its members; it dictates the interior regulations to be observed in its deliberations, and annually appoints the person who shall preside over its sessions.

SECTION I.

ART. 65. The prerogatives of the President of Venezuela are: (1) To appoint and remove the cabinet ministers; (2) to preside over the cabinet, in whose discussions he will have a vote, and to inform the Council of all the matters that refer to the General Administration; (3) to receive and welcome public ministers; (4) to sign the official letters to the Sovereigns or Presidents of other countries; (5) to order the execution of the laws and decrees of the National Legislature, and to take care that they are complied with and executed; (6) to promulgate the resolutions and decrees that may have been proposed and received the approbation of the Federal Council, in conformity with article 66 of this constitution; (7) to organize the Federal District and to act therein as the chief civil and political authority established by this constitution; (8) to issue registers of navigation to national vessels; (9) to render an account to Congress, within the first eight days of its annual session, of the cases in which, with the approval of the Federal Council, he may have exercised all or any of the faculties accorded to him in article 66 of this compact; (10) to discharge the other functions that the national laws entrust to him.

ART. 66. Besides the foregoing prerogatives, that are personal to the President of the United States of Venezuela, he can, with the deliberate vote of the Federal Council, exercise the following: (1) To protect the Nation from all exterior attack; (2) to administer the public lands, mines, and salt mines of the States as their delegate; (3) to con-

voke the National Legislature in its regular sessions, and in extraordinary session when the gravity of any subject demands it; (4) to nominate persons for diplomatic positions, consuls-general, and consuls; those named for the first and second positions must be Venezuelans by birth; (5) to direct negotiations and celebrate all kinds of treaties with other nations, submitting these to the National Legislature; (6) to celebrate contracts of national interest in accordance with the laws and to submit them to the legislatures for their approval; (7) to nominate the employés of hacienda, which nominations are not to be made by any other authority. It is required that these employés shall be Venezuelan by birth; (8) to remove and suspend employés of his own free motion, ordering them to be tried if there should be cause for it; (9) to declare war in the name of the Republic when Congress shall have decreed it; (10) in the case of foreign war he can, first, demand from the States the assistance necessary for the national defense; second, require, in anticipation, the contributions and negotiate the loans decreed by the National Legislature; third, arrest or expel persons who pertain to the nation with which war is carried on and who may be opposed to the defense of the country; fourth, to suspend the guaranties that may be incompatible with the defense of the country, except that of life; fifth, to select the place to which the General Power of the Federation may be provisionally translated when there may be grave reasons for it; sixth, to bring to trial for treason to the country those Venezuelans who may be, in any manner, hostile to the national defense; seventh, to issue registers to corsairs and privateers and to prescribe the laws that they must observe in cases of capture; (11) to employ the public force and the powers contained in numbers 1, 2, and 5 of the preceding clause with the object of reëstablishing constitutional order in case of armed insurrection against the institutions of the Nation; (12) to dispose of the public force for the purpose of quelling every armed collision between two or more States, requiring them to lay down their arms and submit their controversies to the arbitration to which they are pledged by number 30, article 14 of this constitution; (13) to direct the war and to appoint the person who shall command the army; (14) to organize the national force in time of peace; (15) to concede general or particular exemptions; (16) to defend the territory designated for the Federal District when there may be reasons to apprehend that it will be invaded by hostile forces.

SECTION II.—*Of the Cabinet Ministers.*

ART. 67. The President of the United States of Venezuela shall have the ministers for his cabinet that the law designates. It will determine their functions and duties and will organize their bureaus.

ART. 68. To be a minister of the cabinet it is required that the person shall be twenty-five years of age, a Venezuelan by birth or five years of naturalization.

ART. 69. The ministers are the natural and proper organs of the President of the United States of Venezuela. All his acts must be subscribed by them and without such requisite they will not be complied with nor executed by the authorities, employees, or private persons.

ART. 70. All the acts of the ministers must be conformed to this constitution and the laws; their personal responsibility is not saved, although they may have the written order of the President.

ART. 71. The settlement of all business, except the fiscal affairs of the bureaus, will

be determined in the council of ministers, and their responsibility is collective and consolidated.

ART. 72. The ministers, within the five first sessions of each year, will render an account to the Chambers of what they may have done or propose to do in their respective branches. They will also render written or verbal reports that may be requested of them, reserving only that which, in diplomatic affairs, it may not be convenient to publish.

ART. 73. Within the same period, they will present to the National Legislature the estimates of public expenditures and the general account of the past year.

ART. 74. The ministers have the right to be heard in the Chambers, and are obliged to attend when they may be called upon for information.

ART. 75. The ministers are responsible: (1) for treason to the country; (2) for infraction of this Constitution or the laws; (3) for malversation of the public funds; (4) for exceeding the estimates in their expenditures; (5) for subornation or bribery in the affairs under their charge or in the nominations for public employees; (6) for failure in compliance with the decisions of the Federal Council.

TITLE VI.

OF THE HIGH FEDERAL COURT.

SECTION I.—*Of its Organization.*

ART. 76. The High Federal Court will be composed of as many judges as there may be States of the federation and with the following qualities: (1) A judge must be a Venezuelan by birth; (2) he must be thirty years of age.

ART. 77. For the nomination of judges of the High Federal Court the Congress will convene on the fifteenth day of its regular sessions and will proceed to group together the representation of each State from which to form a list of as many candidates for principal judges and an equal number of alternates as there may be States of the Federation. The Congress, in the same or following session, will elect one principal and one alternate for each State, selecting them from the respective list.

ART. 78. The law will determine the different functions of the judges and other officers of the High Federal Court.

ART. 79. The judges and their respective alternates will hold office for four years. The principals and their alternates in office can not accept during this period any office in the gift of the executive without previous resignation and lawful acceptance. The infraction of this disposition will be punished with four years of disability to hold public office in Venezuela.

SECTION II.—*Prerogatives of the High Federal Court.*

ART. 80. The matters within the competence of the High Federal Court are: (1) to take cognizance of civil or criminal causes that may be instituted against diplomatic officers in those cases permitted by the law of nations; (2) to take cognizance of causes ordered by the President to be instituted against cabinet ministers when they may be accused according to the cases provided for in this Constitution. In the matter of the

necessity of suspension from office, they will request the President to that effect and he will comply; (4) to have jurisdiction of the causes of responsibility instituted against diplomatic agents accredited to another nation for the wrong discharge of their functions; (5) to have jurisdiction in civil trials when the nation is defendant and the law sanctions it; (6) to dissipate the controversies that may arise between the officials of different States in political order in the matter of jurisdiction or competence; (7) to take cognizance of all matters of political nature that the States desire to submit for their consideration; (8) to declare which may be the law in force when the national and State laws may be found to conflict with each other; (9) to have jurisdiction in the controversies that may result from contracts or negotiations celebrated by the president of the federation; (10) to have jurisdiction in causes of imprisonment; (11) to exercise other prerogatives provided for by law.

TITLE VII.

OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ART. 81. The Court of Appeals referred to in paragraph 20, Article 13 of this Constitution, is the tribunal of the states; it will be composed of as many judges as there are states of the federation, and their terms of office will last for four years.

ART. 82. A judge of the Court of Appeals must have the following qualifications: (1) he must be an attorney at law in the exercise of his profession, and must have had at least six years practice; (2) he must be a Venezuelan, thirty years of age.

ART. 83. Every four years the legislature of each State will form a list of as many attorneys, with the qualifications expressed in the preceding article, as there are States, and will remit it, duly certified, to the Federal Council in order that this body, from the respective lists, may select a judge for each State in the organization of this high tribunal.

ART. 84. After the Federal Council may have received the lists from all the States, it will proceed, in public session, to verify the election; forming thereafter a list of the attorneys not elected, in order that from this general list, which will be published in the official paper, the permanent vacancies that may occur in the Court of Appeals may be filled by lot. The temporary vacancies will be filled according to law.

ART. 85. The Court of Appeals will have the following prerogatives: (1) to take cognizance of criminal causes or those of responsibility that may be instituted against the high functionaries of the different States, applying the laws of the States themselves in matters of responsibility, and in case of omission of the promulgation of a law of constitutional precept, it will apply to the cause in question the general laws of the land; (2) to take cognizance and to decide in cases of appeal in the form and terms directed by law; (3) to annually report to the National Legislature the difficulties that stand in the way of uniformity in the matter of civil or criminal legislation; (4) to dispose of the rivalries that may arise between the officers or functionaries of judicial order in the different States of the federation and amongst those of a single State, provided that the authority to settle them does not exist in the State.

TITLE VIII.

COMPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 86. The National Executive is exercised by the Federal Council, the President of the United States of Venezuela, or the person who fills his vacancies, in union with the cabinet ministers who are his organs.

The President of Venezuela must be a Venezuelan by birth.

ART. 87. The functions of National Executive can not be exercised outside of the federal district except in the case provided for in number 5, paragraph 10, article 66 of the Constitution. When the President, with the approval of the Council, shall take command of the army or absent himself from the district on account of matters of public interest that demand it, he can not exercise any functions and will be replaced by the Federal Council in accordance with article 62 of this Constitution.

ART. 88. Everything that may not be expressly assigned to the general administration of the nation in this Constitution is reserved to the States.

ART. 89. The tribunals of justice in the States are independent; the causes originated in them will be concluded in the same States without any other review than that of the Court of Appeals in the cases provided for by law.

ART. 90. Every act of Congress and of the National Executive that violates the rights guaranteed to the States in this Constitution, or that attacks their independence, must be declared of no effect by the High Court, provided that a majority of the legislatures demands it.

ART. 91. The public national force is divided into naval and land troops, and will be composed of the citizen militia that the States may organize according to law.

ART. 92. The force at the disposal of the federation will be organized from citizens of a contingent furnished by each State in proportion to its population, calling to service those citizens that should render it according to their internal laws.

ART. 93. In case of war the contingent can be augmented by bodies of citizen militia up to the number of men necessary to fill the draft of the National Government.

ART. 94. The National Government may change the commanders of the public force supplied by the States in the cases and with the formalities provided for in the national military law and then their successors will be called for from the States.

ART. 95. The military and civil authority can never be exercised by the same person or corporation.

ART. 96. The nation, being in possession of the right of ecclesiastical patronage, will exercise it as the law upon the subject may direct.

ART. 97. The Government of the Federation will have no other resident employees with jurisdiction or authority in the States than those of the States themselves. The officers of hacienda, those of the forces that garrison national fortresses, arsenals created by law, navy-yards, and habilitated ports, that only have jurisdiction in matters peculiar to their respective offices and within the limits of the forts and quarters that they command, are excepted; but even these must be subject to the general laws of the State in which they reside. All the elements of war now existing belong to the National Government; nevertheless it is not to be understood that the States are prohibited from acquiring those that they may need for domestic defense.

ART. 98. The National Government can not station troops nor military officers with

command in a State, although they may be from that or another State, without permission of the government of the State in which the force is to be stationed.

ART. 99. Neither the National Executive nor those of the States can resort to armed intervention in the domestic contentions of a State; it is only permitted to them to tender their good offices to bring about a pacific solution in the case.

ART. 100. In case of a permanent or temporary vacancy in the office of President of the United States of Venezuela, the States will be immediately informed as to who has supplied the vacancy.

ART. 101. Exportation in Venezuela is free and no duty can be placed upon it.

ART. 102. All usurped authority is without effect and its acts are null. Every order granted for a requisition, direct or indirect, by armed force or by an assemblage of people in subversive attitude is null of right and void of efficacy.

ART. 103. The exercise of any function not conferred by the constitution or laws is prohibited to every corporation or authority.

ART. 104. Any citizen may accuse the employees of the nation or the States before the chamber of deputies, before their respective superiors in office, or before the authorities designated by law.

ART. 105. No payment shall be made from the National Treasury for which Congress has not expressly provided in the annual estimate, and those that may infringe this rule will be civilly responsible to the National Treasury for the sums they have paid out. In every payment from the public Treasury the ordinary expenses will be preferred to the extraordinary charges.

ART. 106. The offices of collection and disbursement of the national taxes shall be always separate, and the officers of collection may disburse only the salaries of their respective employees.

ART. 107. When, for any reason, the estimate of appropriations for a fiscal period have not been made, that of the immediately preceding period will continue in force.

ART. 108. In time of elections, the public national force or that of the States themselves will remain closely quartered during the holding of popular elections.

ART. 109. In international treaties of commerce and friendship this clause will be inserted, to wit: "all the disagreements between the contracting parties must be decided without an appeal to war, by the decision of a power or friendly powers."

ART. 110. No individual can hold more than one office within the gift of Congress and the National Executive. The acceptance of any other is equivalent to resignation of the first. Officials that are removable will cease to hold office upon accepting the charge of a Senator or Deputy when they are dependents of the National Executive.

ART. 111. The law will create and designate other national tribunals that may be necessary.

ART. 112. National officers can not accept gifts, commissions, honors, or emoluments from a foreign nation without permission from the National Legislature.

ART. 113. Armed force can not deliberate; it is passive and obedient. No armed body can make requisitions nor demand assistance of any kind, but from the civil authorities and in the mode and form prescribed by law.

ART. 114. The Nation and the States will promote foreign immigration and colonization in accordance with their respective laws.

ART. 115. A law will regulate the manner in which national officers, upon taking charge of their posts, shall take the oath to comply with their duties.

ART. 116. The National Executive will negotiate with the Governments of America over treaties of alliance or confederation.

ART. 117. The law of Nations forms a part of the National Legislation; its dispositions will be specially in force in cases of civil war, which can be terminated by treaties between the belligerents who will have to respect the humanitarian customs of Christians and civilized nations, the guarantee of life being, in every case, inviolable.

ART. 118. This constitution can be reformed by the National Legislature if the legislatures of the States desire it, but there shall never be any reform except in the parts upon which the majority of the States coincide; also a reform can be made upon one or more points when two-thirds of the members of the National Legislature, deliberating separately and by the proceedings established to sanction the laws, shall accord it; but, in this second case, the amendment voted shall be submitted to the legislatures of the States, and it will stand sanctioned in the point or points that may have been ratified by them.

ART. 119. This constitution will take effect from the day of its official promulgation in each State, and in all public acts and official documents there will be cited the date of the Federation to begin with February 20, 1859, and the date of the law to begin with March 28, 1864.

ART. 120. The constitutional period for the offices of the General Administration of the Republic will continue to be computed from February 20, 1882, the date on which the reformed constitution took effect.

ART. 121. For every act of civil and political life of the States of the Federation, its basis of population is that which is determined in the last census approved by the National Legislature.

ART. 122. The Federal Constitution of April 27, 1881, is repealed.

Done in Caracas, in the Palace of the Federal Legislative Corps, and sealed with the seal of Congress on the 9th day of April, 1891. The 28th year of the Law and the 33rd year of the Federation.

(Here follow the signatures of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Second Vice-Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, together with those of the Senators and Deputies of the various States, followed by those of the President and the ministers of his cabinet.)

Appendix B.

MINING LAW.

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees the following code of mines.

TITLE I.

OF MINES.

ARTICLE 1. By the word mine is understood every accumulation of inorganic mineral substance and combustibles found in the interior or on the surface of the earth in lodes, strata, or any other form of deposit, together with precious stones that have to be mined, except that pearls, corals, and sponges, whether found in beds or scattered on the shores, are not considered as mines, and their working will be governed by special dispositions of the Federal Executive or that of the States respectively, according as said substances may be found in the National or State jurisdiction.

ART. 2. The precious stones and metals not requiring to be mined and that are found on the surface of the soil and in all except private land pertain to the first occupant.

ART. 3. Building or ornamental stones, sands, mineral products, silicious, and calcareous stones, slates, clays, puzzolans, turfs, marls, and other substances of this class that are not scientifically considered mines pertain to the proprietor of the soil.

ART. 4. Auriferous and tin-bearing sands and any other mineral productions of rivers and placers, together with alluvial gold on public or national lands, are free for all persons when they may not have been granted by concession of the Executive, except that, when the working of the mineral products indicated in this article is done under concessions and within fixed limits, it will be regulated by special titles conceded by the National Executive, with precise limits for each property in the bed of rivers and placers and clear stipulations that define the obligations of the concessionaries and the rights of the nation according to this law, granting with each concession the ground on the firm soil indispensable for the erection of machinery, etc.

ART. 5. The property in mines belongs to the States, their administration to the Federal power, and their development to those who obtain or may have obtained a concession from the National Executive in accordance with the dispositions of this code.

TITLE II.

OF MINING PROPERTY.

ART. 6. Mines cannot be worked even by the proprietor of the soil except under a concession previously granted by the Federal Executive.

ART. 7. The working will be carried on within fixed bounds set forth in the concessions granted by the National Executive, which bounds can not be less than one hectare (2.471 acres) nor greater than 200 hectares, nor shall the concession be granted for a longer period than ninety-nine years or a shorter period than fifty years; when the concession refers to mineral coal, it may embrace three times the number of hectares above stated.

ART. 8. In every mining zone or section there is the soil and the subsoil. The first begins on the surface and extends 15 meters (49.212 feet) in a vertical direction, and the second begins at the depth of 15 meters and is extended down indefinitely.

ART. 9. A concession having been granted, it constitutes a real property distinct from the surface, and, as such, can be acquired, alienated, hypothecated, or encumbered in its totality according to the prescriptions of the Civil Code with respect to real property, but it cannot be acquired, alienated, hypothecated, or encumbered in parcels without the previous consent of the Federal Executive, except that the machinery, apparatus, and whatever the concessionary may place in position for the improvement and working of the mine while it may be of service to the concession, are also considered as real property.

ART. 10. A concession or a part of it can not be divided nor united to another without the previous consent of the National Executive.

ART. 11. The right of every concessionary will terminate upon the expiration of his concession. Nevertheless, a person who, working his vein or mining property at the principal depth, comes in contact with ground not conceded or abandoned works of the same class, has a prior right to have another property conceded to him by way of enlargement which must be incorporated with the former concession, except that if a person or company, in the course of its works of development, shall come in contact with a neighboring concession, operations shall be suspended as soon as the fact is noted or the proprietor shall give warning, in which case the value of the mineral that may have been extracted in good faith shall be divided in half; but, if the neighboring property shall have been maliciously invaded, he shall not only lose the option of the half that he may have extracted, but he shall also pay a double amount to the owner of the property upon whom it devolves to prove the bad faith in suit brought against him.

ART. 12. Mining concessions or properties will be granted for a period of ninety-nine years; and when the person or company can not exhaust the vein of which he or it may be in possession during this period the title will be again made valid for another period of ninety-nine years, for which purpose the concessionary should prove, with the scientific plan of the works, that the mining property is not exhausted and that the continuation of its development is necessary.

ART. 13. Where *alfaretas* or small free spaces lie between two or more mining properties, they will be conceded to the owner of the adjacent mine who first asks for them, and, if he does not desire them, to any person who asks for them.

ATR. 14. The title of ownership or concession will be granted by the President of the Republic and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento in the following form:

"The President of the Republic:

"Whereas it appears that (he, they, or the firm) has asked the government for a grant of a mining property of (such a class), of (such an extension), situated in (such a) district, of (such a) State or Territory, the limits of which, according to the respective plan, are the following (stating limits); and, in view of the fact that the requirements prescribed in the code of mines in force have been complied with, the President, with the vote of the Federal Council, grants to (such an one), his heirs or assigns, the mineral concession (of such extent), situated in (such) district of the State or Territory to which the grant number — refers," except that the present title shall be registered in the office of registry where the concession is located and gives to the concessionary and his successors, for the period of ninety-nine years, a right to the use and enjoyment of said mineral property provided that the conditions prescribed in this law are complied with,

ART. 15. The title to a mining property conveys no right to the surface.

If the mine is located on the public lands or the commons, the concessionary must acquire it in accordance with the law upon the subject before he proceeds to work the mine and preference will be given him; and if it is located on the lands of private persons, he must have a full understanding with them in conformity with the prescriptions set forth in the present code, except that the owner of the soil can elect between selling the soil to the concessionary or of associating himself with the enterprise to the value of his soil. In both cases the corresponding valuation will be made according to law.

ART. 16. A mineral property that embraces a part or all of another concession will not be granted if both have for their object the development of a mineral deposit of the same nature.

Except that in old grants of more than two hundred hectares of land this prohibition applies only to the two hundred hectares composing the mining property in development. The other hectares are considered as private property and concessions of these can be granted in accordance with this law.

ART. 17. The rubbish, slag, and washings of abandoned mines are an integral part of the mine to which they pertain, but while the mines may not have passed into the possession of a private person, this refuse will be considered as common property.

The slag or washings of old mining establishments abandoned by their owners will also be considered as common property where they are found on unclosed lands.

ART. 18. The title of concession or ownership will be registered in the office of registry of the place where the concession is situated and inscribed in the register for that purpose in the Ministry of Fomento.

TITLE III.

OF INVESTIGATIONS OR INSPECTIONS.

ART. 19. The right of inspecting and excavating in lands of any domain in search of mines can be freely exercised in the public lands or those of the nation.

ART. 20. The permission of the owner of the soil is required for the prosecution of investigations on private lands, granting to him, if a mine should be discovered, a fourth part of the vein or lode that is found. If the owner should refuse permission, or

if he should be absent and without an agent in the jurisdiction, the interested party will apply to the president of the State or governor for permission, which can in no case be denied. He will then proceed as follows: (1) He will set forth in his petition his name, surname, and domicile, and that of the owner, the location of the land, the nature of the mine, and the promise to comply with the provisions of the present article if he should discover any mine on said land, and to pay the damages and injuries that may result from the investigation, giving bond before commencing work. (2) If the owner and the petitioner can not agree upon the amount of the bond, the judge of first instance will determine the same after investigation.

ART. 21. He who may have obtained permission to make an investigation on private land can not solicit new permission with reference to the same land except in case he shall renew the promise and the bond to pay the damages and injuries that he causes.

ART. 22. Workings to discover mines of the same nature as those of a mineral concession can not be made on said concession, whether being developed or not, except by permission of the concessionary.

This prohibition is limited, in those properties of more than two hundred hectares, to the two hundred hectares that surround the mine. With reference to the hectares in excess the regulations common to private lands will be followed.

ART. 23. Pits or other mining works shall not be opened at a less distance than fifty meters (54.682 yards) from a building, railway, walled place, cart road, canal, bridge, watering place, or other public or private place of resort, nor nearer than one thousand four hundred meters to a fortified place without previous permission of the respective authority or of the owner, and in every case according to the law of alienation.

TITLE IV.

SHAFTS.

ART. 24. A shaft is defined to be a perforation ten meters (10.936 yards) square, of indefinite depth.

ART. 25. In the investigation of mines by the system of shafts and tunnels for the development of alluvion gold or *oro de greda*, work can not be begun in the direction of a lode already discovered, whether or not it is being developed, nor within the space of one hundred meters on either side of it; that is to say, that the owner of the vein has a right to preserve and guard, within his possession, a zone of two hundred meters in width through the center of which his vein runs.

ART. 26. The development to which the previous article refers more especially relates to the washing of alluvion gold in tubs or in machines that are an improvement on this rudimentary process; and as in these operations there frequently appear loose stones, pockets, or fragments of veins, and other mining minerals that may be broken or triturated with the mortar or the hand, the owner of a shaft has a right to the profits from all these classes of minerals except defined veins or lodes, which can not be acquired except by the proceeding laid out in the present code.

ART. 27. In the working of mines, done with the object of investigating into their class or character, on public or national lands, on the commons, on private lands or mineral properties, the explorers are obliged to properly fill up the excavations they make before abandoning them, in default of which they may be compelled to do it by the proper authority of the jurisdiction under pain of fine or arrest as the case may be.

TITLE V.
OF CONCESSIONARIES.

ART. 28. Every person capable of possessing landed property in Venezuela can acquire mines by all legal methods except those persons designated in the following article:

A company, whether anonymous, limited or collective, or a simple company, national or foreign, residing in or out of Venezuela, may also obtain mines.

ART. 29. The following persons are prohibited from acquiring mines or having part or interest in them:

Engineers of mines that exercise administrative functions in the branch of mining can not acquire mines within the mining section where they exercise said functions.

The presidents of State, governors of Territory, and administrators of hacienda of the respective mining sections.

The judges to whom are submitted the administration of justice in matters pertaining to mining.

These prohibitions do not include mines acquired previous to nomination as such officers nor to those that said officers or their wives or children acquire during their term of office through title of succession on account of death. Neither do they extend to those acquired by married women before marriage or by lucrative title thereafter.

ART. 30. Aside from the cases and the persons expressly excepted by law, no person can acquire a title of discovery or preëmption to more than one concession or property in each of the mining districts recognized in this code while he has not developed that which may have been previously conceded to him, but any other competent person can acquire, by other titles, the concession he desires without any restriction.

ART. 31. Companies formed for the development of mines are civil societies and subject to civil jurisdiction.

ART. 32. Anonymous companies, limited or collective, national or foreign, with residence in Venezuela, formed with the object of developing a concession, shall be organized in consonance with the prescriptions of the code of commerce, although they do not, on this account, lose their character as civil corporations.

The limited stock or anonymous companies that, having their social domicile in a foreign country, wish to develop a concession or property, must precisely comply with the formalities required in article 224 of the code of commerce before commencing work, and legally constitute an agent who shall represent them and directly respond to the obligations they may contract in the country. The power of attorney of the agent must be invariably recorded in the respective registry of the tribunal of commerce and published in full in the official or other periodical within the jurisdiction of the tribunal of commerce where it is recorded. If the limited stock or anonymous companies domiciled in a foreign country fail to comply with the dispositions of this article, the agencies or establishments that they may erect in the Republic will be regarded as independent for all judicial purposes.

ART. 33. The properties, rights, and stocks that foreign companies may possess in the Republic shall be directly responsible for the operations and transactions of their agents in Venezuela in everything relating to their management.

ART. 34. Those who may have contributed funds for the investigation or discovery

of mines, as well as for the working, machinery, and construction of edifices, have a mortgage upon the concession. In order that this mortgage may be efficacious, the document must be recorded in the office of registry of the vicinage, making to appear in it the exact amount of such advances and expressing the object or purpose for which they have been made.

TITLE VI.

OF THE DISCOVERY OF MINES AND THE MODE OF ACQUIRING PROPERTY IN THEM.

ART. 35. The person or company that shall discover a regular or irregular mineral vein or mineral deposit of any kind has a right to a possession or concession that can not, according to article 7, exceed two hundred hectares, excepting as follows: mines of alluvion gold and scattered gold that necessitate larger limits to be worked by hydraulic systems are not included in this article; (2) the finding of mineral is also considered as a discovery although the mining property which contains it may have been previously worked by virtue of a concession that has been abandoned and so declared by the Minister of Fomento; (3) when various interested parties claim to be the discoverers of the same mining property, whatever may be its class, the concession will be granted to the one who proves that he first found the mineral, although the others may have previously inspected it, and, in case of doubt, he will be considered as a discoverer who may have first filed notice of preëmption.

ART. 36. The person who may have found mineral in vein or in any other deposit whatever must make a declaration of his finding before the President of the State or Governor of the Territory in whose jurisdiction the discovery may have been made, and, in the act, he will express his name and that of his partner or partners if he should have any; the name he may wish to give the mine, the number of hectares he desires, and the positive or special circumstances of the spot where is situated the mouth, the point of observation, the hole or works in which he found the mineral, of which he will then and there produce samples.

The President of the State or Governor before whom he may file his act of preëmption will make a note, in his petition; of the day and hour in which it was presented to him, will have made a copy of it, certified by his secretary, in a register kept for that purpose, which the interested parties will sign, and he will deliver to this latter person the corresponding receipt, which will embrace the foregoing facts.

It is provided that, when the interested party has complied with all the formalities prescribed by this article, the corresponding officer can, in no case, refuse to give the said receipt nor fail to act upon the petition in the form established by this law.

ART. 37. The authority before whom the manifestation or act of preëmption is made will have it published in the Official Gazette and, if there may not be one, in the paper of largest circulation in the locality for ten times in the space of thirty days, to count from the date of its presentation, and he will give notice of it to the proprietor or occupant of the land if the concession should be situated on private land.

ART. 38. The objections that are made shall be introduced within twenty days following the date on which the period referred to in the foregoing article shall expire, and it will be substantiated and decided by the President of the State or Governor of the Territory, the person against whom the judgment is rendered having the right to appeal

to the Minister of Fomento, who can revoke it; but in no case shall the execution of judgment rendered be suspended on account of the mere fact that appeal has been taken to the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 39. In case of objection, the matter will be decided in favor of the following persons in the order named: (1) the discoverer; (2) the proprietor of the soil; (3) the person who offers guarantees that he has sufficient capital for the work.

ART. 40. The fifty days referred to in Articles 37 and 38 having expired, if there has not been objection made, or, if made, it may have been overruled, the President or Governor will authorize the petitioner to proceed to the preparation of plans, measures, etc.

ART. 41. The discoverer is obliged to uncover the mine or mineral deposit within the period of six months, counting from the date on which the authorization is given, so that the nature of the mine, its magnitude and thickness, inclination, and the direction of the vein, if there may be one, can be determined.

ART. 42. This examination having been made as indicated in the foregoing article, the discoverer must designate his mine and the courses towards which he may wish to measure his concession or property, indicating the extension of ground that he wants on both sides of the hole or shaft or all on one side if he wishes it.

ART. 43. Within the six months indicated in Article 41, the discoverer will appear before the President or Governor with the plan of the concession, and the plan of the mine, stratum, or deposit, in which shall be accurately determined the situation, limits, extension, and nature of the ground, and the situation, direction, nature, and approximate product of the mineral lode, vein, or deposit, the existence of the mineral deposit and the point where it exists being certified to by the engineer or surveyor on the plan of the property.

These regulations must be observed: (1) all plans of concessions must be made on the scale of $\frac{1}{25000}$; and in all plans of mines representing lodes, strata, and deposits, etc., the horizontal scale of $\frac{1}{25000}$ and the vertical scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ must be used; (2) the President or Governor will commission the Inspector of Mines, or, to supply his place, he will, on the same day, appoint two mining engineers, and, if there are none in the jurisdiction, two mining experts, in order that they may verify the discovery and the exactitude of the plan; and they shall render a report embracing the following information: a description of the works performed to verify the mine, indicating whether or not it is a vein or lode, or conglomeration of quartz, pockets, and other characteristic circumstances; also the nature or class of mineral that is said to have been discovered; also samples will be collected from the works to be assayed, and the results must be stated in the report.

ART. 44. The inspecting engineer of mines will make a revision of the plan of the surface, observing the following rules: (1) he will cite the parties owning adjoining lands as indicated in the plan, fixing the day and hour of revision, which day can not be before the fifteen days following the date of citation. This citation will consist of a bulletin in which will be noted the number of hectares to be revised, the name of the concessionary and the day and hour fixed for revision; advertisements must be posted on the door of the office of the inspecting engineer during said fifteen days and it will also be published by the press if there be one; (2) the parties owning adjoining lands will sign their names at the foot of the bulletin or have it done if they can not write, and these papers will be attached to the legal documents in the cause. If the

parties owning adjoining lands are absent from the locality their representatives will be summoned, and, if they have none, this fact will be made to appear, so that their rights may be saved. In respect to those that are in the vicinity and do not appear after having been cited or those who refuse personally or by their representatives to sign the bulletin of citation, which fact must be attested by subscribing witnesses, they can not allege any right with respect to the act of revision and they will be considered as present at the review; (3) the appointed day and hour having arrived and the cited parties owning adjacent lands having appeared or not, the inspecting engineer, in view of the plan, will proceed to examine the ground to see if the cleared boundary lines are of the required width, if the angles are duly located, if there are or not *alfaretas* or free irregular spaces, which in every case should, if possible, be avoided, if the engineer or surveyor has not included lands legally occupied by others or with respect to which there is a doubt as to who has the best right and finally if there are no observations to make or any that should prevent his indorsement of approval.

ART. 45. The report of the inspecting engineer of mines or of the mining experts named for the purpose having been made to the president of the State or governor of the territory, if favorable to the petitioner, will be passed to the Minister of Fomento; but if it should be adverse, a survey will be instituted at the cost of the petitioner, one expert being named by the President or Governor, one by the petitioner and another by the civil judge of the first instance.

It is provided that the President or Governor shall decide according to the survey, and the interested party shall have the right to appeal, with new testimony, to the Minister of Fomento, who, if it shall appear just, shall order a new survey, at the cost of the interested party, he naming one expert, the interested party choosing another, and the judge of the first instance of the Federal District nominating a third one.

The result of this survey shall be considered as final.

ART. 46. The report having been received by the Minister of Fomento he will have it published ten times in the Official Gazette within the period of thirty days, giving notice of the pretensions of the petitioner and indicating the situation of the concession and the domicile in the interested party.

ART. 47. If there shall not have been objection or if the definitive decision shall have been given in favor of the petitioner, a definite title will be granted to him in conformity with article 14 of this Code.

ART. 48. If the six months prescribed in article 43 shall have elapsed before the petitioner presents plans, it will be taken for granted that no petition has been filed and the discovery shall be again opened for preëmption and so it will be published in the official periodical; but the same discoverer shall have the right to preëempt it, he being preferred under equal circumstances.

ART. 49. Every legal measure referring to the grant of mines, from the filing of the petition to the resolution ordering the grant of a title of concession shall be made in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the Ministry of Fomento, another in the registry office where the title is recorded, and the third, with the original title, shall be delivered to the interested party.

ART. 50. Only those plans that are submitted by titled engineers or surveyors will be admitted as authentic and they will have legal effect in the matter of measures and plans in mining grants.

ART. 51. Engineers or surveyors will be held responsible for damages and injuries

arising from mistakes and omissions in the discharge of their functions, and in case that they falsely certify to the existence of a mineral deposit they will be delivered up by the President or Governor to the regular tribunals for proper punishment.

TITLE VII.

OBLIGATIONS OF CONCESSIONARIES.

ART. 52. Concessionaries must mark out, on the ground, at their own expense, the limits of their concessions within six months after the definite title has been granted.

The limits of concessions must be defined by means of cleared boundary lines at least two meters wide and angles must be marked by posts of stone and mortar or posts of hard wood of three centimeters (1.1811 inches) in diameter at least, each post bearing the initials of the concessionary and the number of his concession.

ART. 53. When the cleared boundary lines to which the foregoing article refers have been established, concessionaries will give notice to the inspecting engineer of mines in order that he may see if the requirements of the foregoing article have been complied with and report the result of his inspection to the president of the state or the governor of the territory.

ART. 54. The cleared boundary lines of concessions or properties must be cleaned off once each year and missing posts or poles must be replaced.

ART. 55. Concessionaries who fail to comply with the prescriptions of the foregoing articles must pay a fine of five hundred bolivars that will be collected by the respective office of collection as soon as the inspecting engineer of mines shall communicate the infraction, giving notice to the federal executive.

ART. 56. The concessionary must place the mine in development within the period of five years after the title of concession has been granted. If he fail to do so, a fine of two thousand bolivars will be imposed upon him and he will be notified that if he does not place the mine in development within the peremptory term of another five years to count from the expiration of the first five years, his concession will be declared lapsed. In order that the concession shall be considered as being developed, it is necessary that the machinery and other utensils of the enterprise shall be sufficient for a regular and adequate working according to the nature of the mine.

ART. 57. Upon placing the mine in development the concessionary will give notice of the fact to the president of the state or governor, to the minister of Fomento and to the inspecting engineer of mines, which latter person will remit to them a report upon the machinery, the means and ways of development, their sufficiency, the security of the works, and everything else that is necessary to a knowledge of the development of the mine.

ART. 58. The case having arisen, as stated in article 56, the minister of Fomento will declare the expiration of the concession, causing it to be noted on the margin of the book where the title of concession is recorded, a notice will be given to the register of the office where it is registered, and it will be published in the official gazette.

ART. 59. Concessions lapsed or abandoned according to the foregoing article may be again conceded to the person or company that has sufficient capital to develop them.

ART. 60. The concessionary must keep the mine in permanent development, excepting under fortuitous circumstances, which latter fact must be duly proved by two min-

ing engineers, one to be designated by the chief authority of the locality and the other by the concessionary, and, in case of difference, a third selected by both, said engineers to be assisted by the inspecting engineer of mines. When the paralyzation of the works of development of the concession proceeds from the act of God or the public enemy, or other causes that have no reference to the good condition of the mine, the concessionary must establish it through the regular tribunals of the Republic.

It is provided that the concessionary who shall suspend the development for two consecutive years will incur a penalty of ten thousand bolivars.

The inspector of mines, upon imposition of the fine, will give him to understand that, if two more years shall elapse before work is resumed the concession will be declared lapsed and he will give notice of the fact to the minister of Fomento.

ART. 61. If the said two years shall have expired before the resumption of the works, the federal executive, through the minister of Fomento, will declare the concession lapsed and will order a sale made of it and of the machinery and other appurtenances of the mine after an appraisement.

ART. 62. The appraisement having been duly made before the civil tribunal of first instance in the jurisdiction where the mine is situated, the sale will be announced through the periodicals and posters for the thirtieth day after publication.

The situation and nature of the mine, the machinery and appurtenances, and the appraisement prices will be stated at the auction sale.

ART. 63. Offers of less than half of the price stipulated will not be accepted at the sale.

ART. 64. The sale having taken place, the tribunal will report it to the minister of Fomento in order that he may execute the corresponding title to the purchaser, and he will deliver the proceeds of the sale, less the costs of the proceeding, to the former proprietor.

ART. 65. The purchaser must place the mine in development within two years after the confirmation of sale, under penalty of losing the property.

ART. 66. If there shall have been no bids at the sale a second sale will be announced for the thirtieth day; and if, in the second, there shall be no bids, a third sale in the same period and under the same formalities as those of the first will be announced.

ART. 67. In the third sale the bids will be unrestricted and the mine, with all its appurtenances, machinery, etc., will be sold to the best bidder. It is provided: (1) that if there shall be no bidder, the fact will be reported to the minister of Fomento, who, by a resolution published in the official gazette, shall declare that the mine is abandoned; (2) the concessionary of an abandoned concession can not make use of the edifices and machinery existing on and pertaining to the old concession,

ART. 68. Concessionaries must pay the taxes prescribed in Title VIII under penalty of payment of double the amounts when not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed.

TITLE VIII.

TAXES AND EXEMPTIONS.

ART. 69. Every concessionary will pay into the respective office of collection two per cent of the gross product of the mine.

ART. 70. The inspecting engineer of mines must take care that the taxes stipulated in the foregoing article are paid.

ART. 71. The machinery, tools, and utensils that are introduced for the working and development of mines are exempt from the payment of import duties.

ART. 72. The development of mines of alluvion gold under the system of shafts is exonerated from the payment of any duty, and the federal executive is authorized to dictate the most adequate regulations with reference to development under said system.

TITLE IX.

OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MINES SHALL BE WORKED.

ART. 73. Mines must be worked and developed according to the dispositions of the following articles:

ART. 74. The national executive will divide mines into circumscriptions or sections, which in turn will be divided into mining districts, taking care that each one shall correspond to the old states of the federation that are now denominated sections according to the present political division; and in the federal territories the mining circumscription will comprise in its jurisdiction the entire territory

ART. 75. There will be a technical inspecting engineer of mines in the capital of the Republic, who will arrange a laboratory in complete form, at the expense of the national Government, containing topographical, geographical, and subterranean plans of the circumscriptions or districts, a collection of all minerals that are worked and developed, as well as apparatus and reactives for assaying minerals; and he shall annually visit the mining demarkations or districts that shall be from time to time created, and it is his duty to draw up the geological and mineralogical chart of each one of them with all the annotations that a study, which he must previously make, may suggest.

This officer will annually visit all the mines of the Republic that are being explored and developed, and will take circumstantiated notes of the methods employed for the underground working, for the assays of the various minerals, establishing the relation in which they are found with respect to the ore. He must prepare a report upon each circumscription that will embrace a description of its general state, the improvements of which it may be susceptible, and the irregularities that must be corrected in the interest of the mining industry. The technical inspecting engineer of mines, while he holds office, can not be a manager nor acquire any kind of interest in mines, whatever may be their nature.

ART. 76. The miner or person who is developing the mine must place at the disposal of the engineers or experts appointed to visit the mine the elements necessary to inspect its works. He must also exhibit, if they require it, the plans, books, roll of workmen, and other information that may enable them to form a complete knowledge of the development of the mine.

ART. 77. The owners or managers of mines are obliged to keep the works being done in a state of good ventilation, so that the workmen may not be drowned or suffocated by the infiltrations or accumulations of water or the agglomeration or retention of gases or deleterious miasma.

ART. 78. It is prohibited to the managers or owners of mines, under penalty of from four hundred to two thousand four hundred bolivars, and without exempting them from civil and criminal responsibility in case of accident, to permit labor in the works where candles or lamps burn with difficulty or are extinguished for lack of air. It is

also prohibited to them, under penalty of from two hundred to one thousand two hundred bolivars, to permit work carried on in the dark.

ART. 79. Miners are obliged to secure the ceilings and walls or sides of tunnels or shafts by means of wooden bracings, works of stone and mortar, and walls of rubbish, according as the consistency of the rock or nature of the works may demand, under the penalty of paying for the first violation a fine of from two thousand to ten thousand bolivars, and for the second violation, of losing the mine, if, when it is required or the inspecting engineer of mines demands it, they do not construct the works of security that may be judged necessary in the terms prescribed according to the report of the engineer.

ART. 80. The owner of a mine in which the bottom works may have caved or fallen is obliged to repair them so as to facilitate the development of said works, under penalty of paying for the first violation a fine of from four hundred to two thousand bolivars, and for the second violation to lose the mine, if he shall not begin and conclude the works within the period designated by three experts, one appointed by the president or governor, another by the owner of the mine, and the third by these experts in case they may not agree.

If, on account of not maintaining water-pumping machinery in good working order, a lower mine should suffer injuries, he will be compelled to indemnify them according to the appraisement of experts.

ART. 81. In tunnels where the inclination exceeds thirty-five degrees there must be always provided a hand rail solidly fixed to facilitate the entrance and exit of the workmen. If the average inclination of these works amounts to forty degrees they must be provided with the said hand rail and a stairway cut in the rock itself or artificially formed. The infraction of this article will be punished by a fine of from two hundred and fifty to two thousand bolivars.

ART. 82. The stairways arranged for transit in pits or shafts shall have conditions proper for the security of workmen.

ART. 83. If the workmen have to descend to the mines in cars, cages, or buckets, the managers shall use cables of the best quality and shall employ the apparatus of security that is necessary to avoid accidents.

ART. 84. If it shall appear, from the inspection or visit of a mine made by the Technical Engineer of Mines or the Inspector of Mines of that circumscription, that the lives of persons or the security of the works are endangered in any way, he will dictate measures conducive to the removal of the cause of danger. In case of reclamation, one or more engineers appointed by the chief civil authority of the place at the cost of the interested party will give evidence and the said authority must render decision in accord with the opinion of the majority. If it shall appear, from the report of the first engineer, that there is imminent danger, the provisional suspension of the works will be ordered, in spite of any claim for damages that may be set up.

ART. 85. If, through accident in a mine, there may have occurred the death or serious wounding of one or more individuals or the safety of the workmen in the mine may have been threatened, the proprietors, directors, or managers shall, under the penalty of from two thousand to ten thousand bolivars, give notice to the respective Inspecting Engineer of Mines, who, in company with the engineer or expert that may be in the locality, will proceed without delay to prepare a detailed report of the occurrence and its causes and to dictate measures that will conduce to the removal of the danger

and to prevent its consequences. To that effect he may make use of the tools, laborers, and animals of the mine and of whatever may be necessary to attain this object.

ART. 86. For the administration service of mines there shall be in each mining circumscription an Inspecting Engineer of Mines for the government, and, in case there may not be one, there will be appointed a competent mining expert, who must, before taking charge of his office, prove, before the Minister of Fomento, that he possesses practical qualifications, in order that he may take care of the compliance with this law in all that relates to the security, order, and regularity of the developments and promote the improvement and progress of mining.

ART. 87. The Inspecting Engineers or Surveyors of Mines must also intervene in the demarkations of concessions or properties and in all those acts and relations of miners that may affect the property of the nation in mines or its direct interest in their development.

ART. 88. In places where there may not be an Inspecting Engineer of Mines or in every case where private indemnities or other acts are to be considered in which the nation has no direct interest, the judges or administrative functionaries can make use of the intervention of ordinary experts, who will be chosen from among titled engineers of mines or, in default of these, from among the most honorable, credible, and competent miners.

ART. 89. A person, to be inspecting engineer of mines, must be an engineer of the Republic.

The appointments to be inspecting engineers of mines pertain to the Executive Power through the Minister of Fomento. The inspecting engineers of mines will be subject to the direct orders of said ministry.

The technical inspector of mines shall receive the salary of eight hundred bolivars per month when he may be in the capital of the Republic and of one thousand two hundred bolivars when he may be visiting the mining sections.

ART. 90. The inspecting engineers of mines shall receive a salary of eight hundred bolivars per month.

ART. 91. Private persons or companies that possess mines under development are obliged to have drawn up by titular or civil mining engineers scientific plans of all the subterranean works of mines under development, and this must be done in three sections, to wit: horizontal, vertical, and inclined, noting, in the first plan, the elevations or variations of level at each point of observation, in order to understand how much it rises or falls, according to the course and inclination of the vein at the different points of depth, as also to mark the number of degrees and minutes of inclination in the galleries or levels, connecting galleries, stops, rising galleries, and cross cuts. The rectification of the measures for this plan must be made trigonometrically, referring all the points of observations in rectangular coördinates to the true meridian of the place and to its corresponding terrestrial parallel that will serve as coördinate axes from which to determine, in all workings during each year, reference points for subsequent measures.

ART. 92. The director or manager of the mine is obliged to present to the technical inspector or inspecting engineer of mines of the section a copy of his mining plan in the three indicated sections, in order that they may note the aggregations or progress made in the mines during the year and send these copies to the Minister of Fomento and file in the archives of the office of the Technical Inspector of the Republic.

ART. 93. The inspectors of mines will make monthly visits to the works of the mine,

they will note, in the plan, the advance of the works and all that is conducive to it, and will, each three months, pass to the Minister of Fomento and to the President of the State or Governor of the Territory a copy of the alterations in the plan and a report upon the works of development, the security they offer to the preservation of the mine and the buildings and to the lives of the workmen, and of the dangers, abuses, inconveniences, or vices they may observe in the development and of the measures to avoid them.

ART. 94. Concessionaries must, under a penalty of ten thousand bolivars for failure, facilitate the inspectors in all that is necessary to make these visits, have them accompanied by the chiefs and directors of the works, submit to them all the information they require and show them the plans, of which the inspectors may take copies.

The fine mentioned in this article will be collected by the office of collection after notice from the inspector.

ART. 95. In case of strikes the inspecting engineer will inquire into the causes, and, if the difficulties that occasioned them can not be amicably settled, he will take care to watch over the interests of both parties and will ask the aid of the immediate civil authority, when it may be necessary, to preserve public order at the mine and in the vicinity where the strike occurs.

ART. 96. Schools of mining will be established, at the will of the Federal Executive, in the chief centers of population nearest to the most important mining points.

The general principles of geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, and assay will be taught in said mining schools.

ART. 97. The National Executive is authorized to create such schools of mining as he may deem necessary and to frame their respective estimates of expenses and their regulations.

ART. 98. National or foreign mining companies are obliged to keep their books in the Spanish language and in accordance with the forms prescribed in the Code of Commerce.

The infractors of this article shall incur a fine of from four thousand to twelve thousand bolivars; and, in case of a second offence, the amount of the fine will be duplicated and they will be compelled to comply with the dispositions herein prescribed.

ART. 99. The Executive will dictate police regulations for mines, prescribing the duties and rights of miners, the prerogatives of the Inspector of Mines in all that pertains to the subject, the principles concerning the preservation of public health, and whatever may refer to the passage ways, water drainage, and places of common use.

TITLE X.

TRANSIENT DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 100. The owners of old concessions, whether gratuitous or conditional, revised, again made valid or not, whatever public authority may have granted them, that have not been placed in development, must present, under pain of forfeiture of the concession, within one year, to count from the date of the promulgation of this law, to the Minister of Fomento the plans prescribed in Article 43.

ART. 101. The Minister of Fomento, in view of the plans and the authenticity of the proprietary title submitted to him, will grant a new title to the concessionary, which will be governed in all respects according to this law; and, the period prescribed in the

foregoing article having elapsed, he will declare lapsed those concessions whose owners have failed to comply with the terms of said article.

ART. 102. Old concessions that have been under development, and in which work may have been suspended, must again begin work in the period of three years under pain of forfeiture, and they will be governed by the present code after renewal of title of property or concession made in the form prescribed in the foregoing article.

ART. 103. The owners of all concessions that are being developed, whether their titles have been again made valid or not, shall submit their titles, within the term of one year after the date of the promulgation of this code, to the Minister of Fomento, who will accord to them a new title in consonance with this law.

ART. 104. When it may appear just, after special complaint, the Federal Executive may determine the limits of mining properties in order to discover if their owners are in possession in every respect according to their titles, and, if not, to confine them to their just limits.

ART. 105. Mining companies now existing must proceed to arrange the conditions upon which work in their mines shall be prosecuted in conformity with this code in the term of one year to count from the date of promulgation of this code, under penalties already established.

ART. 106. Legal papers referring to petitions for mines that, at the date of promulgation of this code, may be in a state of substantiation will be considered as not introduced and they will be filed away. If, in the new petitions made in virtue of this disposition, there appear two or more relating to the same mine or concession, the Minister of Fomento will give preference to the oldest petition among those not substantiated and filed away before the passage of this law.

ART. 107. The law of May 30, 1887, upon this subject, and the decree that regulates it, dictated August 3, 1887, are annulled.

Granted in the palace of the Federal legislative body at Caracas on June 26, 1891 28th year of the law and 33rd year of the federation.



that of his disembarkation in the Republic. (2) The payment of the cost of his disembarkation, board, and maintenance during the first fifteen days after his arrival in Venezuela. (3) Exemption from payment of import duties upon his wearing apparel, domestic utensils, machines, tools, and instruments of his profession. (4) Exemption from the payment of consular fees including that for furnishing him with a passport with which he must come provided and in which must be stated that he is an immigrant. (5) The expense of transportation of the immigrant to any of the existing colonies under the direct administration of the Government when he does not come under contract with the government of a State or with private persons or companies, who, in this case, must pay the expense for his transportation to the place where he must dwell.

ART. 11. Each immigrant shall have the right to a grant of title of property to one hectare (2.471 acres) of land in any one of the colonies where he may desire to reside or of the public lands that the Government designates for that purpose after one year of residence in the country, and that there shall be sold to him besides, at half the price established by law, the amount of public land that he wishes to purchase during the first two years of his residence in the Republic, *Provided*, That to avoid costs and delays to the person interested, the National Government will dispense with those requisites that may not be indispensable to securing to him this right.

ART. 12. In the case of sale, as provided in the foregoing article, the requisites established by law upon the subject will be complied with.

ART. 13. The prices established by law for the public lands of the Republic are forty bolivars per hectare of agricultural lands and two thousand bolivars per square league (6,095,168 square yards) of lands suited to pasturage or stock raising.

ART. 14. Immigrants that may come under contract with companies or private persons shall enjoy the same aids and exemptions that are established in the foregoing articles except the payment of their expenses for disembarkation, board, and maintenance during the first fifteen days after their arrival in Venezuela and the costs of their transportation to the place where they must dwell, all of which is for account of the contractors in conformity with the stipulations of their respective contracts.

ART. 15. Immigrants will enjoy the same rights in the Republic as those accorded foreigners by article 10 of the National Constitution, and if they should become naturalized they will be exempt from military service for five years.

ART. 16. Besides the duties attaching to foreigners resident in Venezuela, immigrants are also obliged: (1) to not absent themselves from the country except after one year at least from the date of their arrival in it unless they shall pay into the national treasury the sums that may have been expended for their transportation; (2) to comply with the contracts in virtue of which they have been brought to the country.

ART. 17. The company or private person that desires to bring immigrants to the Republic shall solicit the necessary authority from the National Executive, which will be accorded by the minister in charge of the matter after the engagement to comply with all the rules and prescriptions of this law as well as of the regulatory decrees and resolutions in force at the date of granting authority.

ART. 18. In order to concede the authority treated of in the foregoing article, the minister shall previously hear the report of the central board of direction of immigration, and, if it shall be unfavorable, he must demand the necessary guarantee in protection of the interests of the treasury or of the country, and if not obtained, he will refuse the said authority.

ART. 19. Private persons or companies, upon making petition, must indicate the number, nationality, and class of persons that they need, the climate of the place where the immigrants must work, the nature of the work that is required, the salary that is offered, the concession of a habitation and private premises for cultivation and whatever other conditions that it is desired to be expressed. As far as it may be compatible with the official character of the State governments, they are obliged to indicate to the National Executive the number, nationality, and class of immigrants that are solicited to reside in their territory, submitting also other relevant information.

ART. 20. The proposals embodied in the petitions referred to in the foregoing article will be transmitted by the National Executive to his agents of immigration in foreign countries and, upon being accepted by immigrants, they will constitute a mutual contract between the immigrants and petitioners that will be ratified before the respective council, and by which the contracting parties are bound.

ART. 21. The said agreements, matured into contracts, will not be in force for more than two years, to be extended at the will of the parties, but no clause can be stipulated in them that is contrary to the constitution and laws of the Republic or to international treaties.

ART. 22. The colonization of natives or foreigners in the country will be established and regulated by a special law.

ART. 23. The dispositions and precepts contained in this law must be explained to immigrants before their departure from their respective country, and it is the duty of the agents or consuls of Venezuela to comply with this mandate, of which fact evidence must be entered in a register kept for that purpose.

ART. 24. Immigrants that purchase public lands in accordance with the terms of this law are not obliged to produce and pay the price of the same until two years after having entered into possession of the land purchased, and in the mean time they can not transfer the property until they have been in possession of it for the period of three years.

ART. 25. The title to the property will not be passed to them until they have paid the price stipulated, and provided always that the residence of the immigrant upon the land sold may be proven, and that he has already begun the labor of development or cultivation.

ART. 26. It pertains to the National Executive to dictate the regulations, to establish the corporations, authorities, agencies, quarters for immigrants, etc., that may be necessary to put into practical effect in the country the dispositions of this law, as well as to assign to the central board of direction of immigration their respective duties and privileges.

ART. 27. For the effects of the foregoing article, the Congress will annually appropriate, in the law of estimates of expenditure, the sum that, in its judgment, should be contributed to the encouragement and development of immigration to Venezuela.

ART. 28. All the laws, decrees, etc., passed heretofore in reference to this subject are repealed.

Granted in the palace of the Federal Legislative Body, in Caracas, on June 9, 1891, the 28th year of the law and the 33rd year of the Federation.

Commercial Directory.

BARCELONA.

Bank agency.

Banco Comercial.

Commission merchants.

Grundo, Nicolas.

Salazar, Hernandez.

Importers, exporters, and commission merchants.

Caro y Ca., Daniel de.

Dominici é Hijos, S.

Baiz, Ignacio H.

Gomez, H. G. D. C.

Hernandez, M. Salazar.

Rolando, Andres (Succ.).

Rolando, Aquiles.

Rolando, Armado.

Valencia, Julio J.

BARQUISIMETO.

Merchants.

Garcia Hermanos & Co.

BETIJOQUE.

Coffee and commission merchants.

Sanz, J.

Sanz, J. R.

BOCONO.

Commission and coffee merchants.

Berti, Vicente.

Castillo Hermanos.

Segovia, Pacifico.

Urdaneta, L. M.

Villasmil, I. M.

General stores.

Briceño Hermanos.

Castillo, Lisimaco.

Cazorla, Leon.

Leon, Crisanto.

Madrid, Manue

Saavedra, Max.

BOCONO—Continued.

General stores—Continued.

Saavedra, Santana.

Urdaneta, Luis Maria

Uzcátegui, Francisco de P.

Villasmil, Juan N.

Importer.

Caracciolo Parra Picón.

Iron merchant.

Briceño A bad.

Merchants.

Berti, Vicente.

Briceño Hermanos.

Castillo Hermanos, coffee and commission.

Galbaldon, Fabricio.

Gonzalo, Pablo Maria.

Henriquez, Eliseo.

Madrid, Manuel.

Riera, Domingo.

Saavedra, Santana.

Segovia, Pacifico.

Villasmil, Juan N.

CARÁCAS.

Banks.

Banco de Venezuela.

Banco de Carácas.

London Bank of Mexico and South America,
limited.

Blank book manufacturers.

Herrera, Irigoyen y Ca.

Rothe, Alfredo.

Books.

Carranza Hnos.

Cedillo, Juan C.

Graells Hermanos.

Planchart y Velutini.

Puig Ros y Hermano, L.

Rothe, Alfredo.

Silva, Antonio J.

CARÁCAS—Continued.*Bookbinders.*

Gonzalez, Pedro Jacinto.
 Jimeno, Julian.
 León, José Cruz.
 Martinez, Daniel.
 Rothe, Alfredo.
 Sadó, Joaquín.

Brass ware.

Aagaard, Torvaldo.
 Bolland, Tomás.
 Falkenhagen, Juan.
 Friede, Adolfo.
 Fuenmayor, Fco. de Borja.
 Marquez, Pedro.
 Nordmann, Julio.
 Rodriguez Amaral, Felipe.

Coffee mills.

Calderín, Eliodoro.
 Castro, Matías.
 Chenel & Co.
 Daviot, Gral. Vicente.
 Franco, Augusto.
 Gallegos, Rómulo.
 Márquez, Juan.
 Ochoa y Ca.
 Payares, Juan José.
 Salas, José.
 Yépez, Dr. Antonio E.

Commission merchants.

Baasch, Ed. y Oscar.
 Brignone, Delfino y Ca.
 Cabana y Tirado.
 Cadenas y Ca.
 Delfino y Echenique.
 Diaz, Pedro Antonio.
 Diaz y Echezuria.
 Dominguez & Ca.
 Egaña, Juan Bautista.
 Francia y Ca., Felipe.
 Franklin y Echeverría.
 Hellmund y Ca., C.
 Larrazábal Hermanos.
 Lugo, Manuel Felipe.
 Machado, I. B.
 Martí Moragas, J.
 Martinez, Alvarez y Ca.
 Martinez Espino, A.
 Mayz, Francisco.
 Molina y Ca.
 Orta, Aquilino.
 Pérez Hermanos.
 Quiroba, Juan.
 Rodriguez, Juan Maria.
 Sanchez y Ca., J. A.

CARÁCAS—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Santana Hermanos y Ca.
 Sebastian, Delfino R.
 Sosa y Ca., Santiago.
 Trujillo, Luis A.
 Volcán y Madriz.

Corn mills.

Carreño, Juan Bta.
 Conde y Ca.
 Correa, Emilio.

Orockery.

Benitez Hermanos.
 Flores, Simón.
 Espíritu, Santiago.
 Tovar y Galindo.

Drugs.

Acosto, Rodriguez & Co.
 Albrand, Eduardo.
 Alcántara Hermanos.
 Alvarez de Lugo y Ca.
 Arteaga Revenga y Ca., M.
 Braun y Ca.
 Dominguez y Ca.
 Eskildsen, Julio.
 García, Esteban S.
 Gathmann, Eduardo.
 Gaudens, Francisco.
 González, Rafael.
 González, Wadaskier, J.
 Heyden, Carlos.
 Jahnke, Carlos E.
 Jelambi, J. Angel.
 Lertzundi y Ca., M.
 Lessman & Co., R.
 Martinez y Martinez.
 Marvéz y Ca.
 Marvéz, A. B.
 Mossello y Ca.
 Ochoa, Elias.
 Rodriguez, Teodocio.
 Schütte, Guillermo.
 Stürup y Ca., G.
 Tejera, Rafael.

Dry goods, wholesale.

Arón Daniel & Fils, y F. Waltz.
 Becker & Co.
 Benatar, Bendelac & Co.
 Blohm, Valentiner & Co.
 Boggio, Yanes & Co.
 Brandt, Luis.
 Corrales & Co.
 Delfino, Báez & Co.
 Dohrn & Co.
 Eickhorn, Eduardo.

CARÁOAS—Continued.

Dry goods, wholesale—Continued.

Eraso Hnos. & Co.
Jacobson & Co.
Lassère & Co.
Leseur, Römer & Co.
Matos & Co., M. A.
Nuñez & Co.
Pérez, Díaz & Co.
Pérez & Co., José Antonio.
Pérez, Juan Pablo.
Pérez, Santiago.
Ramírez, José F.
Rivero, Travieso & Co.
Röhl & Co., J.
Ruiz, Jaime & Co.
Santana Hnos. & Co.
Seijas & Co.
Sota, Herrera & Co.
Sucre & Co.

Electric and galvanic apparatus.

Borges & Co., G. M.

Furniture.

Charles, Ageno.
León, Jorge.
Llaca, J. M.
Martínez Egaña, Simón.
Merentes, Miguel.
Müller, Cárlos.
Palacio Abreu, Antonio.
Rivero Escudero & Hno.
Ruiz, Juan Antonio.
Rus, Eloy.
Ruz, Leopoldo.
Sahmkow, G.
Suarez Hnos.
Yanes y Ca., Pedro.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale.

Báez y Ca.
Boulton y Ca., H. L.
Brignone, Delfino y Ca.
Cabana y Tirado.
Cabrera y Landaeta.
Cardenas y Ca.
Castillo, Casaux & Co.
Chapellin y Ca., M.
Dominguez y Ca., J. O.
Egaña, Juan Bautista.
Forsythe, Gorrondona y Ca.
Francia y Ca., F.
Franklin y Echeverría.
Franklin, Augusto.
García, Seijas y Ca.
Gutierrez, Samuel.
Hellmund y Ca., C.
Herrera, Sucre & Co.

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CARÁOAS—Continued.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale—Continued.

Invernizio y Ca.
Jiménez, Rodríguez y Ca.
Larrazábal Hermanos.
Linares, J. E.
Lugo, Manuel Felipe.
Machado J. M.
Martí Moragas.
Martínez Alvarez, E.
Martínez Espino, Antonio.
Molina y Ca.
Montemayor, Lorenzo de.
Moser & Co.
Pérez Hermanos.
Rodríguez, Juan María.
Sánchez y Ca., J. A.
Sosa y Ca.
Suárez, Gregorio.
Trujillo, Luis A.
Volcán y Madriz.
Zárraga, José Antonio.

Hardware.

Becker, Brun y Ca.
Jarren y Ca.
Neuville Hermanos.
Río y Ca., H.
Santana & Co.

Hardware, small.

Aguado, Simeón.
Arón Daniel & Fils, y F. Waltz.
Basalo Hermanos.
Basalomena, Emilio.
Becker, Brun y Ca.
Bourgoet, Leoner de.
Cohen y Ca.
Corrales y Ca.
Dohrn y Ca., Max.
Dupuy, Miguel.
Eickhorn, Ednardo.
Ettdedgui, H.
García Hermanos.
Gonzalez Seijas, Eleuterio.
Guinand Frères.
Hass, Adolfo.
Jarren y Ca., L.
Lassère y Ca.
Möller y Ca.
Muñoz & Co.
Olivo y Ca.
Perrault y Ca., A.
Roche, Emilio.
Rodríguez Díaz, Enrique.
Río y Ca., H.
Ruiz, Manuel.
Santana y Ca.

CARÁCAS—Continued.**Hardware, small—Continued.**

Sáumel y Ca., C.
 Urios & Baz.
 Vera León, Julián.

Hatters.

Arévalo y Ca., José Antonio.
 Arón Daniel & Fils, y F. Waltz.
 Dohrn y Ca., Max.
 Dubbers y Wiese.
 Guánchez, Dionicio G.
 Hernández Silva, Adolfo.
 Jacobson y Ca.
 Pardo, Ritz & Aporta.
 Pérez y Paul.
 Pérez y Ca., M. F.
 Roche y Ca., E.
 Roche, Emilio.
 Rodríguez Díaz, H.

Importers and exporters.

Arón Daniel y Fils, y F. Waltz, importers.
 Baasch, Eduardo y Oscar, importers and exporters.
 Becker y Ca., Otto, importers and exporters.
 Becker, Brun y Ca., importers.
 Benatar, Bendelac & Co.
 Blohm, Valentiner y Ca., importers and exporters.
 Boggio, Yanes y Ca., importers.
 Boulton y Ca., H. L., importers and exporters.
 Brandt, Luis, importer.
 Brignone, Delfino y Ca., importers.
 Cadenas y Ca., R., importers.
 Chaumer y Ca., importers.
 Chenel y Ca., importers.
 Corrales y Ca., importers.
 Delfino, Baez y Ca., importers.
 Eickhorn, Eduardo.
 Eraso Hermanos y Ca., importers and exporters.
 Eraso, Domingo, exporter.
 Forsyth, Gorrondona & Co., importers.
 Hellmund y Ca., C., importers and exporters.
 Hermanos Casas y Ca., importers.
 Herrera, Yrigoyen y Ca., J. M., importers.
 Hurtado, Teófilo, importer.
 Invernizio & Co., importers.
 Jacobson y Ca., importers.
 Jarren y Ca., L., importers.
 Jiménez, Rodríguez & Ca., importers.
 Lassère y Ca., importers.
 Leicibabaza y Ca., importers.
 Leseur, Römer y Ca., importers and exporters.
 Linares, J. E., importer and exporter.
 Matos y Ca., M. A., importers and exporters.
 Mendoza y Ca., Lopez, importers.

CARÁCAS—Continued.**Importers and exporters—Continued.**

Montaubán, Augé y Ca., importers and exporters.
 Ochoa & Co., Guillermo, importers.
 Olivo y Ca., G.
 Pérez y Díaz, importers.
 Pérez, Díaz & Co., importers.
 Pérez y Ca., importers.
 Pérez & Co., J. A., importers.
 Pérez, Juan Pablo, importer.
 Pérez, Santiago, importer.
 Ponte y Ca., R., importer.
 Porras E., Herman, importer.
 Rauber, E., importer.
 Rivero, Travieso y Ca., importers.
 Roche, Emilio, importer.
 Röhl y Ca., J., importers.
 Róo y Ca., H., importers.
 Ruiz, Jaime y Ca., S., importers.
 Santana Hermanos y Ca., importers and exporters.
 Santana y Ca., importers.
 Seijas & Co., R., importers.
 Sosa, Santiago, importer.
 Sucre y Ca., importers.
 Zuloaga, Carlos, importer.

Jewelry stores.

Ammé y Ca., J. G.
 Beíner, Emilio.
 Böttger y Ca., A.
 Bosque, Luis.
 Buono, L.
 Cachazo, Antonio.
 Ely Hermanos.
 Gathmann Hermanos.
 Lemoine, E. D.
 López, J. M.
 Luisi, Antonio.
 Marrero, Camilo.
 Picard y Ca., S.
 Vilardebó, Pedro.

Joint stock companies.

Agencia Funeraria.
 Compañía del American Telephone Consolidated.
 Compañía del Ferrocarril de la Guaira á Carácas.
 Compañía del Ferrocarril Central de Carácas á Valencia.
 Compañía del Ferrocarril del Carácas al Valle.
 Compañía del Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela.
 Compañía del Teléfono Intercontinental.
 Compañía de Navegación y Ferrocarril de Carenero, limitada.

CARÁCAS—Continued.

Joint stock companies—Continued.

- Compañía de Pastas Italianas, Escobas y Velas.
- Compañía de Minas de Petróleo en los Estados los Andes y Falcon Zulía, "Constancia Dacovich."
- Compañía "Nueva Constructora."
- Compañía Proveedora de Maderas del País, Aserradas al Vapor.
- Compañía Ytalo Venezolana, "El Ramio."

Lithographers.

- Bérghaenel, Max.
- Linares Hermanos, Suco.
- Neun, Henrique.
- Remstedt, Juan.

Office stationery and furniture.

- Arredondo, Betancourt y Ca., T. de.
- Carranza Hnos.
- Cedillo, Juan C.
- Herrera Irigoyen y Ca., J. M.
- Jagenberg Hermanos y Cia.
- Llamozas y Ca., S. N.
- Planchart y Velutini.
- Porras E., Herman.
- Rojas Hermanos,
- Silva, Antonio J.

Photographers.

- Arismendi y Manrique.
- Fernández y González.
- Lessman, Federico.
- Navarro, Martínez J. J.
- Pinottini, Juan Bautista.
- Salas E.

Piano manufacturers.

- Arismendi, Pedro P.
- Montoya, Manuel.
- Montoya, Victor Manuel.
- Rodriguez Colina, Lorenzo.
- Thriemmer, Hugo.

Pianos.

- Arredondo, Betancourt y Ca., T. de.
- Henry, E.
- Saúme, C. M., Succ.
- Saumell y Ca.

Printing offices.

- Aldrey Jiménez, Succ., Teófilo.
- Antero Hermanos.
- Arambúru Hermanos.
- Arredondo, Betancourt y Cia., T. de.
- Borges & Co., José R.
- Calcaño, Francisco de P.
- Castillo, Liedo., Luis Felipe, director.
- Castro & Co.
- Coll Otero, Pedro.

CARÁCAS—Continued.

Printing offices—Continued.

- Damirón, A.
- Espinal é Hijos.
- Figueredo, Carlos B.
- Herrera, Irigoyen y Ca., J. M.
- Michelena, Tomás.
- Monasterios Velasquez, J. M.
- Pierre, Guillermo F.
- Porras, Emilio.
- Porras, E. Herman.
- Pumar, Carlos.
- Quintero, Domingo.
- Rothe, Alfredo.
- Soriano, Succ., J. M.
- Urdaneta B., Enrique.

Saddlery and harness.

- Daumen, A.
- Díaz, Marcos.
- Fajardo, Pedro J.
- Fajardo, Rafael.
- Mellior, Alejo.
- Muñoz, Angel Maria.
- Muñoz, Vicente.
- Osio, Vicente.
- Pérez, Pablo Vicente.
- Ponte, Andrés Avelino.
- Sarmiento, José de J.
- Schmale, H. C.

Sewing machines.

- Henry, E.
- Pérez y Díaz.

Silversmiths.

- Bosque, Luis.
- Buono, L.
- Caballero Caballero, Andrés.
- Castro, Leopoldo.
- Esparragoza, Manuel.
- Fuenmayor, J. M.
- López, J. M.
- Marrero, Camilo.
- Martínez, Eladio.
- Moreno, Rafael.
- Polanco, Domingo.
- Soriano López, Pedro Vicente.
- Thompson, Vicente.
- Vázquez, Félix.
- Vázquez Hermanos.

Soap and candles.

- Díaz, Pedro Antonio.
- Mendoza y Ca.
- Porras E., Hermán.
- Quiroba, Juan.
- Zarraga, José Antonio.

CARÁCAS—Continued.*Tailoring establishments.*

Agudelo, J. M.
 Argote, Ventura.
 Argouet é Hijo.
 Arias, Santiago.
 Berra, Eusebio A.
 Blanco Ojeda, Juan.
 Blanco Silvestre, V.
 Blomontt, Antonio.
 Boom, Luis.
 Calafell Hnos.
 Chaumer y Ca.
 Cruz & Co., L.
 Diaz, Francisco de P.
 Diaz Matos, Luis Maria.
 Duprat y Ca., T. A.
 Echezuria y Ca.
 Fajardo, J. M.
 Fourastie, Pablo.
 Garcia, J. Demetrio.
 Greil, José.
 Guerrero, Inocencio.
 Ibarra, Luis.
 Kleinkow, Luis.
 Kühnhold, C. J.
 Lovera, Félix Maria.
 Martinez, Antonio Lino.
 Mendoza y Ca.
 Monasterios, Isidoro.
 Ortega, Mariano.
 Padrón, J. Bta.
 Palma, Juan.
 Pardo, Eduardo Luis.
 Pérez & Co., Manuel Felipe.
 Porras, Manuel.
 Pulgar, Domingo.
 Quintero, Noriega y Ca.
 Roche, Emilio.
 Roche y Ca., E.
 Rodriguez & Co.
 Sanz, Anacleto.
 Sanz, Simón.
 Toro, Eduardo.
 Valdez Ernesto.

Tinsware.

Bosque, Eduardo Vicente.
 Diaz, Felipe.
 Engelbrecht, Guillermo.
 Ibarra Villareal, Pedro.
 Mejias, Fidel.
 Planas, Francisco de Paula.

Underclothing.

Cubria y Ca., Fermin.
 Oropeza y Feo.

CARÁCAS—Continued.*Underclothing—Continued.*

Pérez, Manuel Felipe.
 Pérez, Miguel G.
 Romero y Fernández.

Undertakers.

Agencia Funeraria.
 "La Equitativa"
 "La Nacional."

Wax articles.

Agencia Funeraria.
 Fernández y Ca.
 González Lovera, Marcelino.

Wholesale merchandise.

Arón Daniel & Fils, & F. Waltz.
 Becker y Ca., Otto.
 Bentato y Ca.
 Blohm, Valentiner y Ca.
 Boggio, Yanes y Ca.
 Brandt, Luis.
 Corrales y Ca.
 Delfino, Báez y Ca.
 Dohrn y Ca., Max.
 Eraso Hermanos y Ca.
 Ghio y Eikhorn.
 Jacobson y Ca.
 Lassère y Ca.
 Leseur, Römer y Ca.
 Lundt, C. Fred.
 Matos y Ca., M. A.
 Morales, Pérez y Ca.
 Pérez, Juan Pablo.
 Pérez, Santiago.
 Ramirez, José F.
 Rivero, Travieso y Ca.
 Röhl y Ca., J.
 Ruiz, Jaime y Ca.
 Santana Hermanos y Ca.
 Seijas y Ca., R.
 Sucre y Ca.

Wines and liquors.

Aguilar y Ca., E. M.
 Delfino & Co., R.
 Palacios, Pedro.

CARUPANO.*Banks.*

Banco de Carácas, Agents A. Luoca & Co.
 Banco de Venezuela.

Commission merchants.

Alvarado, Carlos Pio.
 Orsini é Hijos, J.

CARUPANO—Continued.

Importers and exporters (general merchandise).

Cova, R. Silva.
 Figuera & Co., Julio.
 Franceschi & Co., José.
 Jouclá & Co.
 Lucca & Co., A.
 Massiani & Co., F.
 Navarro, José M.
 Raffalli Hnos.
 Requena, Francisco.
 Vicentelli & Santelli.

Pharmacies.

Alvarado, Buenaventura.
 Maiz, Luis Carrera.
 Perez, José Pablo.
 Silva, Luis José.

Soap and candle manufacturers.

Silva, Marcos.
 Vallanilla & Marcano.
 Vasquez & Rodríguez.

Wines and liquors.

Angel Mattei & Co.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR.

Bank agency.

Banco de Venezuela.

Commission merchants.

Afanador, Ramón & José.
 Bermudez hijo, Ricardo.
 Bigott & Co., Manuel.
 Machado, Tomás.
 Machado Siegert, José Tomás.
 Mantilla, Alejandro.
 Michelangeli & Figarella.
 Guaderrama, Mateo.
 Plessmann, Cuno.
 Rodríguez & Co., M. A.

Drugs.

Agosto, J. B.
 Kühn & Co., William.
 Morreno, Ygnacio.
 Scherling, Conrado.

Hatters.

Aldag & Co., Theo.

Importers and exporters.

Aldag & Co., Theo.
 Battistini & Co., A.
 Battistini, D. M.
 Blohm & Co.
 Frustuck Hermanos.
 Gardes & Co.
 Mathison Hermanos.

CIUDAD BOLIVAR—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Monch, Kraft & Co.
 Palazzi & Co.
 Pietrantoni Hermanos.
 Sprick, Luis & Co.
 Tomassi & Co., B.
 Vicentini & Co., C.
 Wulff, Juan.

Jewelers.

Buren, Antonio von.
 Crapulli & Barletta.
 Huth, Ernesto.

Machinery and brass goods, plumbers' supplies, iron ware, etc.

Underhill, Geo. F. (water works).

Printing offices.

El Bolivariense.
 Machado, Julio S.
 Ortega R., J. M.

Saddlers.

Kahler & Durcksmeier.

Tobacco manufacturers.

Guaderrama, Mateo.
 Simonpatri, Tomás.

Undertakers.

Araujo, Natalio.
 Ulloa, J. M.

CORO.

Merchants.

Capriles, J. A.
 Capriles, M., exporter, commission, and im-
 porter.
 Cook & Hijos, G., exporters, importers, and
 commission.
 Correa, R. A., importer, exporter, and com-
 mission.
 Curiel, Elias, exporter, commission, and im-
 porter.
 Henriquez, Isaac C.
 Senioré Hijo, J. A., exporters, commission, and
 importers.

CUMANA.

Drugs.

Madriz, Otero, F.
 Mayz, P. Lucas.
 Rivas & Hijos, J. A.

Furniture.

Concheiro, José.

CUMANÁ—Continued.*Importers, exporters, and commission merchants, general.*

Berrizbeitia y Hermanos, E.
 Henriquez, J. López.
 Himiob, Andres.
 Mattei, Miguel.
 Pietri, Luis.
 Rivas é Hijos, J. A.
 Rojas Hermanos, Badaracco.

Merchants, commission.

García Nuñez, F.
 Madrid, J. J.
 Mattei, Miguel.

Merchants, general merchandise.

Aristeguieta, F.
 Bermudez, J. C.
 Blanco, Pedro.
 Bossio & Co., N. G.
 Bruno, A.
 Bruzual & Sobrino, M.
 Bruzual é Hijos, C.
 Bruzual, J. Alejandro.
 Bruzual, Ramón.
 Castaño, Miguel.
 Castro, Mario.
 Cebollero, Manuel.
 Guevara, M. M.
 Henriquez, J. López.
 Himiob, Andrés.
 Ibarra, Surga R.
 Isaba, Justo.
 López, J. D.
 Madrid, J. J.
 Martinez, A. G.
 Martinez, Diomedes.
 Mayz Calzadilla, J.
 Mitá, Márcas.
 Nuñez, J. F.
 Rivas é Hijos, J. A.
 Rivero, J. J.
 Rojas P. y Hermanos.
 Santos, José.
 Sucre, Salvador.
 Traverso, D.

Printing offices.

Martinez, M. A.
 Milá de la Roca, B.
 Serra Rius, F.

Rum manufacturers.

Arias, F.
 Beauperthuy, P. D.
 Martinez, Jacinto.
 Pérez, Bernardo.
 Ramos, M.

CUMANÁ—Continued.*Rum manufacturers—Continued.*

Rosa, P. Luis de la.
 Serra R., F.
 Vallanilla, L.

Tailoring establishments.

Fernández, B.
 Soto, J. D.

Undertakers.

Boisellier, Ch.
 Himiob, A.
 Vallanilla, J. J.

DUACA.*General merchants.*

Bell, J. D.
 Colman, A. A.

ESCUQUE.*Commission and coffee merchants.*

Muchacho, R.
 Muñoz, Emilio.

LA GUATIRA.*Banks.*

Banco Comercial de Carácas.
 Banco de Venezuela.

Importers, exporters, and commission merchants.

Almenar y Ca., A., general merchandise.
 Aquino, E.
 Arteaga, R. T., general merchandise.
 Ayala, Leopoldo, general merchandise.
 Badillo hijo, L., general merchandise.
 Baiz, A., drugs.
 Becker, Brun & Co., general.
 Blohm, Valentiner y Ca., general.
 Bonetin, H. L., general.
 Boulton y Ca., H. L., general merchandise.
 Chapellin y Ca., R., general merchandise.
 Cortes, Federico G., hardware.
 Dominguez y Ca., E., general merchandise.
 Dupouy y Ca., A., general merchandise.
 Escobar hijo, R., general merchandise.
 Galan y Ca., Carlos, general merchandise.
 Galindo, Juan F., general merchandise.
 García, Anselmi & Co.
 García, Correa y Ca., L. F., general merchandise.
 Gentil, A. Ferret, general merchandise.
 Guardia & Co., Juan Antonio, general merchandise.
 Hellmund y Ca., C., general merchandise.

LA GUATRA—Continued.

Importers, exporters, and commission merchants—Continued.

Leseur, Römer y Ca., general merchandise.
 Mallory y Ca., G., general merchandise.
 Marturet y Ca., E., general merchandise.
 Massone y Gasperi, liquors.
 Mayora & Co., Adolfo, general merchandise.
 Miranda y Ca., R., general merchandise.
 Moreau, O. F.
 Moreau y Ca., Chirinos, general merchandise.
 Padron, Juan B., general merchandise.
 Pérez y Morales, general merchandise.
 Pérez y Ca., W. Carias, general merchandise.
 Rivas, M. Castillo, general merchandise.
 Ruiz, B. M., general merchandise.
 Salas y Montemayor, general merchandise.
 Scholtz, J. C., general merchandise.
 Stürup, G., drugs.
 Velises, Anselmo P., general merchandise.
 Vidal, Ignacio, general merchandise.
 Winkelmann & Co., O., general merchandise.

MARACAIBO.

Banks.

Banco del Comercio.
 Banco de Maracaibo.

Merchants, import, export, and commission.

Ampire & Co., D.
 Beckmann & Andresen, importers hardware.
 Blohm & Co., importers and exporters.*
 Boscan & Zabala.
 Boulton, jr. & Co., H. L., importers and exporters.*†
 Bozo y Ca., Eduardo, importers, exporters, and commission.
 Bustamente & Co., A., importers, exporters, and commission.†
 Cabrera & Luciani, importers, exporters, and commission.*
 Christern & Co., importers.*
 Cooke & Hijos, G.
 Dagnino & Co., M., importers, exporters, and commission.
 De Lima & Co., jr.
 Eduardo & McGregor, importers.
 Gomez, J. & H. D. C., importers.*
 Henriquez & Co., dry goods, bakeries; exporters of dividivi and fustic.
 Lagonaggiore & Co., importers, exporters, and commission.
 Minlos, Breuer & Co.
 Parra, Pocaterra & Co.
 Pinedo, G. G., exporter, fustic and dividivi.
 Pons, Ramon, exporter and commission.†

* Dry goods and provisions and a general business in hardware. † Principally provisions.

MARACAIBO—Continued.

Merchants, import, export, and commission—Ctd.

Rivas y Garbiras.
 Sariol, José, exporters and commission.
 Soto, Focion & Co., exporters and commission.
 Troconis & Co., Curiel, importers, exporters, and commission.
 Urdaneta & Co., Angel.
 Van Dissel, Thies & Co., importers, exporters, and commission.

MERIDA.

Coffee merchants.

Briceño, Abelino.
 Lares, Prisco.

Drugs.

Bourgoin & Co.
 Parra Picón, Dr. Ramón, importer.

Flour manufacturers.

Salas, Luis Ma.

General merchandise.

Arria, José T.
 Caracoali, Victor.
 Parra Picón, Caraciolo, importer.
 Picón, Obedulio.
 Ruiz, Carlos.
 Salas Hermanos & Co.
 Salas & Hijo, Federico.

Printing offices.

Baralt, Ignacio.
 Cordero, Julio F.
 Picón Grillet, Pablo A.

MIRANDA.

Merchant.

Rios, Félix Antonio.

NIRGUA.

Merchants.

Llanos & Co., M.

PUERTO CABELLO.

Commission merchants.

Albornoz & Burguillos.
 Baasch, E. & O.
 Borrisbeitia, E.
 Brandt, Carlos.
 Capriles, B.
 Dominguez & Co., A.
 Guruceaga, J. J. de.

PUERTO CABELLO—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Jesurum, M.
 Polly & Co.
 Rivas, Fensohn & Co.
 Salas, D. H.

Dry-goods merchants.

Ascher & Co.
 Baasch, Mauss & Co.
 Blohm & Co.
 Braschi é Hijos.
 Leseur, Römer & Co.

Foundry.

Wittstein & Co.

Hardware merchants.

Mestern & Co.
 Redler & Co., O.
 Reinboth & Co., M.
 Seidel & Co., L.

Merchants, general.

Alegrette & Co., S. Martí.
 Baasch, Mauss & Co.
 Banuelos, Manuel y Luis Martínez.
 Beselin & Co.
 Betancourt, A.
 Braschi é Hijos, A.
 Ermen, A.
 Escarra, F. C.
 Garces & Aune.
 Guruceaga, J. J. de.
 Puncel, Luis.
 Rodríguez, Carlos.
 Volkmar, William H.

Merchants, importers, exporters of dry goods and produce.

Ascher & Co., H.
 Blohm & Co.
 Braschi é Hijos, A.
 Leseur, Römer & Co.

Merchants, importers of provisions, exporters of produce.

Beselin & Co.
 Boulton & Co.
 Ermen, A.
 Frey, M.

Merchants, importers, and exporters.

Ascher & Co., Hn.
 Baasch, Eduardo & Oscar.
 Berrisbeitia, Eduardo.
 Beselin & Co.
 Blohm & Co.
 Boulton & Co.
 Brandt, Carlos.
 Braschi é Hijos, A.

PUERTO CABELLO—Continued.*Merchants, importers, and exporters—Continued.*

Frey, Matias.
 Leseur, Römer & Co.
 Lowenhelm & Co.
 Rivas, Baasch & Fensohn.

Provision merchants.

Diaz, Antonio Rodríguez.
 Rivero, Roberto.
 Rodríguez & Marín.

Sawmills and timber business.

Hill, R. S.
 Reuter, T. & M.

Soap manufacturers.

Frey, T.
 Hill, R. S.

Tanneries.

Dachary, T. P.
 Picher, M.

RUBIO.*Planters and exporters.*

Cordero Hermanos.
 Zerez Hermanos.

SAN CRISTOBAL.*Merchants.*

Andersen, Müller & Co., importers and exporters.
 Berti Hermanos, commission merchants.
 Branger Hermanos, importers and exporters.
 Cardenas C., Rafael, importer and exporter.
 Flores Hermanos, importers and exporters.
 González Bona Hermanos, exporters and importers.
 Lagomaggiore & Co., importers and exporters.
 Minlos, Breuer & Co., importers and exporters.
 Rivera, Encarnación, commission merchant.
 Sánchez Hermanos, importers and exporters.
 Sánchez, Nepomuceno, exporter.
 Sánchez & Co., T. W., importers and exporters.
 Smedey Hermanos, importers and exporters.
 Van Dissel, Thies & Co., importers and exporters.

TARIBA.*Importers and exporters.*

Cardenas, Gabriel, importer and exporter.
 Sanchez, Cruz, exporter.

TINAQUILLO.*Merchant.*

Landaeta, Tomás.

TOCUYO.*Merchant.*

Pérez, Tamayo Hermanos.

TOVAR.*Flour mill (American system).*

Burguera, Elias.

General merchandise and coffee merchants.

Berti, Domingo F.

Citraro, Angel Ma.

García, Ramón C.

González, Felipe, provision.

Mendez Hermanos, provision.

Mendoza, Codina.

Orsolani Hermanos.

*Importers.*Burguera & Co., Elias, importers, exporters,
and commission.

Citraro, Angel Ma.

García, Ramón C.

Printing office.

Jesus, Vicente de.

TRUJILLO.*Commission and coffee merchants.*

Briceño Hermanos.

González, Sienforiano.

Guerra, Juan B. C.

Marquéz, Martin.

VALENCIA.*Bank.*

"Banco de Venezuela, Sucursal de Carabobo."

Booksellers.

Bethencourt é Hijos, A.

González, José.

Marvéz, Pacifico y Leopoldo.

Méndez, Hermanos.

Boots and shoes.

Bosque, Santiago.

Calcayno, Manuel.

Castillo, Pedro.

Chantercuil, Luis.

Cureau, Hortencia B.

Fernández, Joaquin R.

Gomes Calafat, T.

Guevara, Juana C. de.

Hulman & Curraeu.

Jaen, Vicente.

Rulmann, A.

Sánchez, Andrés.

Commission merchants.

Berrizbeitia Hermanos.

VALENCIA—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Burgos, León.

Lienero, Luis.

Ortega Martinez Hnos.

Sánchez, Damián W.

Drugs.

Alezones, G. A.

Blanco, Espinoza A.

Blaubach, Alejandro O.

Brandt y Cisneros.

Feo Hermanos.

Feo & Co., Francisco.

Feo, Federico G.

Feo, José Antonio.

Feo & Co.

Feo é hijo.

Feo y Alvarado.

López, Eudoro.

Olivares, José R.

Paz Cortez, Rafael.

Romero, Francisco I.

Utrero, Francisco J.

Verano, Francisco.

Dry goods, wholesale.

Abadie y Anglade.

Becker, Gossewisch & Co.

Blohm & Co.

Boggio, Yanes y Monteverde.

Calafat & Co.

Leseur, Römer & Co.

Nuñez & Co., Juan.

Sandoval, Luis.

Tarbes & Co., B.

Foundries.

Albert é hijos, C.

Winckelmann Hermanos & Co.

Groceries and provisions, wholesale.

Albornoz, A. J.

Antich, M. F.

Baasch, Paz & Co.

Betancourt & Co., M. A.

Boulton, Kolster & Co.

Cedeño, Gregorio.

García, Leonardo.

González & Co., Leopoldo.

Joly Hermanos.

Mendoza & Co., E.

Ortega Martinez Hnos

Palau & Co., Juan.

Sánchez G., Carlos.

Salvatierra & Co., T.

Hardware.

Brendel & Co., F.

González & Co., H.

VALENCIA—Continued.*Hardware—Continued.*

Letteron, A.
Mestern & Co.
Seidel & Co.
Winckelmann Hnos. & Co.

Hatters.

Aigster, J. C.
Frohlke, Eduardo.
Hamann & Co.
Ravillard, A.
Ruiz, Santos.
Rulmann, Eloy.

Iron and brass ware.

Agreda, Emilio.
Berdú, Franquines.
Cabreca & Co., Eliseo.
Váez Olivero, Eduardo.

Lithographer.

Castro, Julio.

Photographers.

Rey hijo, Prospero.
Rotundo, Carlos J.

Saddlery.

Bosque, Santiago.
Ceballos, I.
Castro, Francisco J.
Gómez Calafat, Francisco.
Hulmandy, Cureau.
Pancini, Emilio.

Sewing machines.

Henry, E.

Small hardware.

Arévalo y Corao.
Feo, J. J.
Herrera & Co. Ramón E.
Marvez, Pacifico y Leopoldo.

VALENCIA—Continued.*Small hardware—Continued.*

Mendez Hermanos.
Tarves & Co.

Tailoring establishments.

Acosta, Ladislao.
Alvarado, Genaro.
Betancourt, T. M. V.
Blanco, José Luis.
Chirinos, T.
Lezama, José G.
Linares, Manuel Ma.
Romero, Luis F.
Sanz, Jacinto.
Siret, Camille.

Tobacco.

Escorihuila, Ramón.
Fancite, Olegario.
García, Carlos María.
Pérez Meléndez, Antonio.
Soler, José.

Undertakers.

Guerra, J. de J.
Lamas, Francisco.

VALERA.*Merchants.*

Carradini, Andrés, commission and coffee merchant.
Gentini, Eduardo, commission and coffee merchant.
Giaccopini, Domingo, commission and coffee merchant.
Meyer, Karl, importer and exporter.
Murzi, Constantino, commission and office merchant.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN EN VENEZUELA.

The duties assessed on merchandise imported into Venezuela are uniformly charged on the gross weight of the package at a certain rate per kilo, which is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.

The rates in Spanish are given in centimos (hundredths) of a bolivar, and according to the official valuation of foreign coins issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States, October 1, 1891, the Venezuelan bolivar is valued at 14.5 cents United States currency.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Alabaster.....	.049	Alabastro.....	75
Alpaca of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Alpaca de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Apparatus for electric telegraphs.	Free.	Máquinas para los telégrafos eléctricos.....	Libre.
Arabias of linen or cotton.....	.082	Arabias de lino ó de algodón...	125
Asphaltum.....	.0066	Asfalto.....	10
Awls.....	.049	Lesnas.....	75
Alembics, and all other similar apparatus.....	.049	Alambique y todo otro aparato semejante.....	75
Amethyst in quartz.....	.082	Cuarzo amatiste.....	125
Apples.....	.0066	Manzanas.....	10
Areometers.....	.082	Areómetros.....	125
Arsenic.....	.082	Arsénico.....	125
Asbestos.....	.016	Asbesto ó amianto mineral....	25
Ashes, wood.....	.0066	Ceniza de madera.....	10
Axes.....	Free.	Hachas.....	Libre.
Axletrees for carriages, wagons, carts, and shafts for sugar mills.	Free.	Ejes para coches, carros, carretas y ejes para trapiches.....	Libre.
Acid, stearic, oleic, and stearin..	.016	Acido esteárico, oléico y estearina.....	25
Acid, acetic, hydrochloric, and muriatic.....	.016	Acido acético, hidrocórico y muriático.....	25
Acid, nitric, or aqua fortis.....	.016	Acido nítrico ó agua fuerte....	25
Acid, sulphuric.....	.0066	Acido sulfúrico.....	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Acid, tartaric, in powder.....	.082	Acido tartárico en polvo	125
Animals, live, except leeches....	Free.	Animales vivos, excepto las sanguijuelas.....	Libre.
Animals, desiccated.....	.016	Animales disecados.....	25
Aniseed, in grain.....	.049	Anís en grano.....	75
Argil.....	.0066	Arcilla.....	10
Articles, artistic, of monumental character.....	Free.	Objetos artísticos de carácter monumental.....	Libre.
Articles, fancy, of glass or porcelain, ornamented with gilded or plated metals.....	.164	Objetos de fantasía de vidrio ó porcelana, guarnecidos de metal dorado ó plateado.....	250
Anvils, small.....	.049	Bigornias.....	75
Anvils.....	.016	Yunques.....	25
Accordions; see concertinas....	.082	Acordiones; véase sinfonías....	125
Alcohol spirit, prepared with gum lac for the manufacture of hats.	.049	Espiritu alcohólico preparado con goma laca para la fabricación de sombreros.....	75
Alcohol meters.....	.082	Alcohómetros.....	125
Almonds, unshelled.....	.049	Almendras con cáscaras.....	75
Almonds, shelled.....	.082	Almendras mondadas ó sin cáscaras.....	125
Ammonia, liquid.....	.082	Amoniaco líquido.....	125
Anchor for boats and launches..	.0066	Anclas para botes y lanchas....	10
Anchor for vessels.....	.016	Anclas para buques.....	25
Arrow root.....	.016	Sulú.....	25
Albums not lined with velvet or gilded or plated.....	.164	Albums que no tengan forros de terciopelo ni dorados, ni plateados.....	250
Albums lined with velvet or gilded or plated.....	.658	Albums que tengan forros de terciopelo ó dorados ó plateados.....	1000
Alum, crude, in lumps.....	.016	Alumbre crudo en piedra.....	25
Ammunition, small shot and bullets.....	.016	Municiones, perdigones y balas.	25
Ammunition boxes.....	.329	Municioneras.....	500
Augers or gimlets for boring stones or timber.....	.016	Barrenas y taladros para perforar piedras ó troncos.....	25
Augers not specified.....	.049	Barrenas no especificadas.....	75
Bacon.....	.016	Tocino.....	25
Bagatelle tables with accessories.	.049	Bagatelas con todos sus accesorios.....	75
Bags, traveling.....	.164	Bolsas de viaje.....	250
Bags, hunters'.....	.329	Bolsas ó sacos para cazadores..	500
Bags, paper or boxes for druggists, with or without labels.....	.082	Bolsas de papel ó cápsulas para uso de las boticas, estén ó no rotuladas.....	125
Baggage, travelers', except articles that have not been used and of furniture which are dutiable according to the class to which they pertain.....	Free.	Equipaje del uso de los pasajeros, con exclusión de los efectos que no hayan sido usados y de los muebles, los cuales pagarán según la clase á que correspondan.....	Libre.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Baggage, articles, and furniture used by Venezuelans who have resided in Europe or the United States of America more than two years and who desire to return to their country, provided they comply with the requisites of Article 178 of the law XVI of the Code of Hacienda; and those of foreigners domiciled in the country, provided they are placed in the same circumstances, in virtue of which the privilege is granted to Venezuelans	Free.	Equipajes, efectos y muebles usados de los Venezolanos que hayan residido más de dos años en Europa ó los Estados Unidos del Norte, y que quieran restituirse á Venezuela, siempre que llenen los requisitos establecidos en el Artículo 178 de la ley XVI del Código de Hacienda; y los de los extranjeros domiciliados en el país, siempre que reúnan ó concurren en ellos las mismas circunstancias por los cuales se les acuerda á los Venezolanos ...	Libre.
Bags, paper, or sacks, with or without labels .....	.082	Cápsulas, bolsas ó sacos de papel, estén ó no rotulados ...	125
Baking powder .....	.049	Polvos para hornear	75
Balances, steelyards, and scales of copper or made mostly of that metal, including the weights, although of iron, when they come with the balances... ..	.049	Balanzas, romanas y pesos de cobre ó que tengan la mayor parte de este metal, inclusivo los pesos, aunque sean de hierro, cuando vengan con las balanzas	75
Balances, steelyards, and scales not specified .....	.016	Balanzas, romanas y pesos no especificados	25
Balls of ivory or bone .....	.164	Bolas de marfil ó hueso	250
Baize, light flannel, and satteen, in pieces or blankets .....	.164	Bayeta, bayetilla y satina en piezas ó frazadas	250
Barège, of cotton, laced, worked, or embroidered .....	.329	Bareje de algodón, calado, labrado ó bordado	500
Barometers .....	.164	Barómetros	250
Barley, in the hull .....	.0066	Cebada con cáscara	10
Barley, hulled or ground .....	.049	Cebada mondada ó molida	75
Barley, Indian .....	.049	Cebadilla	75
Bark, of oak or other trees, for tanning .....	.0066	Corteza de encina, de roble ó de otros árboles que se empleen en las tenerías	10
Bark of sassafras and all medicinal bark .....	.082	Corteza de sasafrás y toda corteza medicinal	125
Barrels, pipes or hogsheads, made up or in pieces .....	.016	Barriles, pipas y bocoyes, armados ó sin armar	25
Baskets, and other objects of wicker or reed .....	.049	Canastas, canastillas y otras piezas de mimbre ó junco	75
Balusters, iron .....	.016	Balaústres de hierro	25
Balconies, iron .....	.016	Balcones de hierro	25
Bathtubs or basins (according to the material).		Baños ó bañaderas (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	
Basins, iron, tinned, or porcelain-lined .....	.016	Palanganas de hierro estañadas ó con baño de loza	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Basins, not specified (according to the material).		Palanganas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Blacking, for shoes.....	.049	Betún para calzados.....	75
Blackings not specified.....	.0066	Betunes no especificados.....	10
Blankets, rain, made up.....	.164	Cobijas hechas.....	250
Blankets, cotton.....	.082	Frazadas de algodón.....	125
Blankets, white wool, or with colored stripes and brown blankets of goat hair.....	.082	Frazadas de lana, blancas ó con franjas de color y las oscuras de cabrín.....	125
Blankets of wool or mixed with cotton, with colored background or of different colors...	.164	Frazadas de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con fondo de color ó de diferentes colores...	250
Brabant, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Bramante crudo de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Brabant, bleached, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Bramante blanco de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	250
Braids and cords of linen or of cotton.....	.329	Trenzas y trencillas de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Braids and cords of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Trenzas y trencillos de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Braids and cords of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Trenzas y trencillas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias...	1000
Bran.....	.1066	Afrecho.....	10
Brandy or cognac.....	.164	Brandí ó cognac.....	250
Brandy, essence of, and of gin...	.164	Esencias de cognac ó brandí y de ginebra.....	250
Brass, crude, in bars or sheets, although the latter may be worked on or bored.....	.016	Latón en bruto, en barras ó en planchas, estén ó no estas últimas labradas ó agujeradas...	25
Brass or latten, manufactured in any form not specified.....	.049	Latón ó azofar manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Beads of glass, porcelain, wood, steel, or other material, except of gold or silver.....	.164	Cuentas de vidrio, porcelana, madera, acero ú otra materia que no sea plata ú oro.....	250
Beads of gold or silver.....	.658	Cuentas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Beans.....	.016	Caraotas.....	25
Beans, French.....	.016	Habichuelas.....	25
Beer.....	.016	Cerveza.....	25
Beer, concentrated.....	.082	Cerveza concentrada.....	125
Bells of bronze, iron, or other similar metal, polished, varnished, bronzed, or tinned.....	.049	Campanas y campanillas de bronce, hierro ú otro metal semejante, pulidas, charoladas, bronceadas ó estañadas...	75
Bells, call, of iron or other metal, gilt or plated.....	.164	Campanillas de hierro ú otro metal, doradas ó plateadas...	250
Bells, call, of German silver.....	.164	Campanillas de plata alemana...	250
Bells, call, of gold or silver.....	.658	Campanillas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Bell metal, in whatever form, not specified.....	.049	Campanil en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Bel lows of all kinds.....	.016	Fuelles de todas clases.....	25
Belts of linen.....	.329	Fajas de lino.....	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Belts of wool or cotton mixed ...	. 329	Fajas de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Belts of silk or mixed with other material .....	. 658	Fajas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Belts of rubber .....	. 164	Fajas de goma	250
Belting of rubber for machinery ..	. 049	Bandas de caucho para corraje de maquinarias	75
Belting of coarse, waxed canvas for shafting of steam motors ..	. 049	Bandas de tela gruesa encerada para corraje de volantes en los motores de vapor	75
Bene seed .....	. 049	Ajonjolí	75
Bitters, put up in any kind of vessel .....	. 329	Amargo en cualquier envase ...	500
Billiard tables .....	. 049	Billares	75
Billiard-cue tips .....	. 049	Puntas ó punteras de suela para tacos de billar	75
Billiard cushions .....	. 049	Bandas de billar	75
Binocles or opera glasses .....	. 164	Binóculos ó gemelos	250
Bridle bits of iron, steel, or copper, polished, varnished, tinned, or bronzed .....	. 049	Bocados de hierro, acero ó cobre, pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados	75
Bridle bits of German silver or plated or gilt .....	. 164	Bocados de plata alemana, ó plateados ó dorados	250
Brittany, white, of cotton .....	. 082	Bretaña blanca de algodón	125
Brittany, white, of linen or mixed with cotton .....	. 164	Bretaña blanca de lino ó mezclada con algodón	250
Brilliantine of colored cotton ...	. 164	Brillantina de algodón de color ..	250
Bristles or horse hair .....	. 049	Cerda ó crín	75
Bristles, vegetable and similar articles .....	. 016	Cerda vegetal y sus similares ..	25
Bristles, hog, for shoemakers ...	. 082	Cerda de jabalí para zapateros ..	125
Bridles or bits of iron, steel, or copper japanned, tinned, or bronzed .....	. 049	Frenos ó bocados de hierro, acero ó cobre, charolados, estañados ó bronceados	75
Bridles or bits of German silver, gilt or plated .....	. 164	Frenos ó bocados de plata alemana, ó dorados ó plateados ..	250
Bridles or bits of gold or silver ...	. 658	Frenos ó bocados de oro ó plata ..	1000
Bricks not over 60 centimeters ..	. 0066	Ladrillos que no excedan de 60 centímetros ..	10
Bricks for cleaning tableware ...	. 0066	Ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos ..	10
Bridges with chains, floors, and other parts when for public use or agricultural purposes	Free.	Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y demás adherentes cuando sean para uso público ó empresas agrícolas	Libre.
Bridges with chains, floors, and other parts not included in the exception of the first class ...	. 016	Puentes con sus cadenas, pisos y demás adherentes no comprendidos en la excepción de la 1ª clase	25
Blouses .....	. 658	Blusas	1000
Boats and launches made up or in pieces .....	. 0066	Botes y lanchas, armados ó en piezas	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Boilers, iron, except for sugar mills .....	.016	Calderos de hierro que no sean fondos para trapiche	25
Boilers, copper .....	.049	Calderos de cobre	75
Bolts of steel, iron, copper, or other metal except of gold or silver .....	.049	Cerros de acero, hierro, cobre ú otro metal que no sea oro ó plata	75
Bombazine of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Alepín de lana ó mezclado con algodón	500
Bombazine of cotton, white or colored .....	.164	Bombasí de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Bonnets; see hats, etc.		Gorras; véase sombreros	
Bonnets, trimmed; see hats, etc., trimmed		Gorras; véase sombreros, etc., adornados	
Bonnet frames of straw or imitation for bonnets or hats without any trimming .....	.164	Cascos de paja ó sus imitaciones para gorras ó sombreros sin ningún adorno	250
Bone, unmanufactured .....	.016	Hueso, sin manufacturar	25
Bone, manufactured, not specified .....	.164	Hueso, manufacturado, no especificado	250
Books with leaves of gold or silver, real or genuine, for gilding or plating, and also for bronzing ..	.082	Libritos con hojilla de oro ó plata, fino ó falso, para dorar ó platear y también los libros para broncear	125
Books, blank, and lithographed, for checks (resolution of August 12, 1891) .....	.082	Libros y libretines en blanco y litografiados para libranzas (resolución de 12 de Agosto de 1891)	125
Books, printed, in sheets, or bound in paper, that treat of sciences, arts, and trades; catalogues, periodicals, and models for primary schools	Free.	Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica, que traten de ciencias, artes y oficios; catálogos, periódicos y muestras propias para las escuelas de primeras letras	Libre.
Books, printed, in sheets, or bound in paper, not included in the first class; pamphlets, memorandum books, and those for primary instruction that come in the same form or half bound ..	.016	Libros impresos en pliegos ó á la rústica, no comprendidos en la 1ª clase; folletos, cuadernos y los de instrucción primaria que vengan en la misma forma ó en media pasta ..	25
Books, printed and bound, except those mentioned in class 8. ....	.049	Libros impresos empastados, con excepción de los mencionados en la 8ª clase	75
Books, bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, or with gilt or plated ornaments .....	.658	Libros cuya pasta contenga terciopelo, seda, nacar, caréy, marfil ó filetes ó adornos dorados ó plateados	1000
Boot hooks and corkscrews, ....	.049	Tira-botas y tirabuzones	75
"Bordón" of cotton, white or colored .....	.164	Bordón de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Borders, frames, strips, and moldings of wood, painted, varnished, gilded, or plated ....	.082	Cañuelas, cenafas, listones y molduras de madera, pintadas, barnizadas, doradas ó plateadas	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Bordering stripes of linen or cotton .....	. 329	Tiras de lino ó de algodón para embutir.....	500
Bordering of cloth or tinned paper for shoes.....	. 049	Tiras de género ó de papel estañado para el calzado.....	75
Bottles, oil, of gold or silver, or containing parts of these metals.....	. 658	Aceiteras de oro ó plata, ó que tengan algo de estos metales..	1000
Bottles, oil, of German silver or white metal, gilded or plated ..	. 164	Aceiteras de plata alemana ó metal blanco ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Bottles, ordinary, of dark or clear glass, for bottling liquors.....	. 0066	Botellas comunes de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envasar licores	10
Bottles of ordinary glass, empty, square, in which gin is usually brought .....	. 0066	Frascos de vidrio ordinario, vacíos, cuadrangulares, en que se usa traer la ginebra	10
Bottle stands .....	. 082	Porta-botellas y porta-vasos....	125
Bougies or catheters of all kinds.....	. 082	Candelillas ó sondas de todas clases	125
Bows of wood for musical instruments.....	. 082	Arcos de madera para instrumentos de música	125
Bows of wool or mixed with cotton .....	. 329	Lazos de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Bows of silk or mixed with other material .....	. 658	Lazos de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Bows of Holland cambric, zephyr, muslin, or other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	. 658	Lazos de holán-batista, céfiro, muselina ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Boxes, wood, made up or in parts.....	. 049	Cajas de madera, armadas ó desarmadas	75
Boxes, pasteboard, made up or in parts, not specified .....	. 049	Cajas de cartón, armadas ó sin armar, no especificadas	75
Boxes, small, of tin, brass, steel, iron, pewter, or other material similar, whether or not polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed ..	. 049	Cajitas de hoja de lata, latón, acero, hierro, peltre ú otra materia semejante, estén ó no estén pulidas, charoladas, estañadas ó bronceadas.....	75
Bronze, unmanufactured .....	. 016	Bronce en bruto.....	25
Bronze, manufactured in any form, not specified.....	. 049	Bronce manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada ..	75
Bronze in powder and books of bronze leaf for bronzing.....	. 082	Bronce en polvo y libritos de bronce para broncear	125
Brooms, brushes, and sweepers, of rushes, palm, or other vegetable material .....	. 164	Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de junco, palma ú otra materia vegetal.....	250
Brooms, brushes, and sweepers, of bristles.....	. 082	Escobas, escobillas y escobillones de cerda	125
Bluestone.....	. 016	Piedra lipis ó sulfato de cobre..	25
Blunderbusses .....	. 329	Trabucos	500
Buckets (according to the material).		Baldes (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Buckles of steel, copper, iron, or other metal, except gold or silver, for shoes, hats, vests, and trousers.....	. 164	Hebillas de acero, cobre, hierro ú otro metal que no sea oro ó plata, para el calzado, para los sombreros y para chalecos ó pantalones	250
Buckles for any use of German silver, either gilded or plated ..	. 164	Hebillas para cualquier uso que sean, de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas	250
Buckles covered with leather ....	. 082	Hebillas forradas en suela ó cuero.	125
Buckles of tin, copper, or steel, for harness or other purposes, whether or not tinned, bronzed, or japanned, not specified .....	. 049	Hebillas de estaño, cobre, hierro ó acero, para arneses ú otros usos, estén ó no estén estañadas, bronceadas ó charoladas, no especificadas.	75
Buckles of gold or silver.....	. 658	Hebillas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Buckram of cotton.....	. 082	Entretela de algodón.....	125
Buds, leaves, fruits, seeds, and fabrics for artificial flowers ....	. 658	Botones, hojas, frutas, semillas y telas preparadas para flores.	1000
Bugles, fine, of gold or silver. ....	. 658	Cañutillo de oro ó plata, fino...	1000
Bugles, imitation, of gold or silver.	. 164	Cañutillo de oro ó plata, falso...	250
Bullets .....	. 016	Balas	25
Bunting .....	. 329	Lanilla	500
Burins.....	. 049	Buriles	75
Burlaps, No. 3, or coarse canvas to make sacks and bundles; ordinary cloth, the naturally dark color of which has not been changed by the preparations for bleaching.....	. 016	Crudo, No. 3, ó cañamazo para hacer sacos y enfardelar; tela ordinaria, cuya color, naturalmente oscuro, no ha sido alterado con las preparaciones que se emplean para blanquearla	25
Burlaps, No. 2, the same, ordinary cloth that has been more or less bleached .....	. 049	Crudo, No. 2, la misma tela ordinaria que ya ha sido más ó menos blanqueada.....	75
Bustles .....	. 164	Polizones	250
Busts of iron, marble, granite, etc.	. 016	Bustos de hierro ó de mármol, granito, etc.....	25
Busts of wax .....	. 164	Bustos de cera; véase figuras...	250
Butter .....	. 016	Mantequilla; véase manteca, etc.	25
Buttons of silk, silver, or gold...	. 658	Botones de seda, plata ú oro.....	1000
Buttons, not specified .....	. 164	Botones no especificados	250
Buttons of wood, linen covered..	. 049	Pasadores de madera, tejidos con hilo de lino.....	75
Buttons of iron, copper, steel, tin, or other similar metal.....	. 049	Pasadores de hierro, cobre, acero, latón ú otro metal semejante	75
Brushes, paint, of all kinds.....	. 082	Brochas y pinceles de todas clases	125
Brushes, common.....	. 049	Bruzas.....	75
Brushes, ordinary, for beasts.....	. 049	Cepillos ordinarios ó bruzas para las bestias.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Brushes of horn or whalebone for washing floors.....	. 049	Cepillos de cuerno ó de ballena para lavar pisos.....	75
Brushes for the teeth, the hair, the clothes, shoes, or other purposes.....	. 082	Cepillos para los dientes, la cabeza, la ropa, el calzado ú otros usos.....	125
Cables, rigging and cordage or grass rope.....	. 016	Cables, jarcias y cordelería ó mecate.....	25
Cages, bird, of wire.....	. 049	Jaulas de alambre para pájaros..	75
Caldrons, iron, for sugar mills..	Free.	Fondos de hierro para trapiches..	Libre.
Calendars of all kinds.....	. 082	Calendarios de todas clases....	125
Calicoes, colored, of cotton.....	. 164	Calicós de algodón de color....	250
Calicoes, striped and checked....	. 329	Dulce sueño ..	500
Cambric of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered, white or colored.....	. 329	Clarín de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado, blanco ó de color.....	500
Cambric of linen or mixed with cotton in whatever form.....	. 658	Clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón en cualquiera forma..	1000
Cambric of linen or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored..	. 329	Batista de lino ó mezclado con algodón crudo ó de color....	500
Cambron of wool or mixed with cotton.....	. 329	Cambrón de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Camlet.....	. 082	Chambetas.....	125
Camlet, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	. 329	Carrodeoro, tela de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Campstools of all kinds.....	. 049	Catrecillas de todas clases para asientos.....	75
Canary seed.....	. 049	Alpiste.....	75
Candles of tallow.....	. 049	Velas de sebo.....	75
Candles of sperm, paraffin, composition, or stearin.....	. 082	Velas de esperma, de parafina ó de composición ó esteáricas..	125
Candlesticks or chandeliers of gold or silver.....	. 658	Candeleros ó candelabros de oro ó plata.....	1000
Candlesticks or chandeliers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	. 164	Candeleros ó candelabros de plata alemana, ó dorados ó plateados.....	250
Candlesticks or chandeliers not specified.....	. 049	Candeleros ó candelabros no especificados.....	75
Candlesticks, hand, not specified.	. 049	Palmatorias no especificadas....	75
Candlesticks, hand, in German silver or gilded or plated.....	. 164	Palmatorias de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Candlesticks, hand, of gold or silver.....	. 658	Palmatorias de oro ó plata.....	1000
Candle wicks, plaited.....	. 082	Mechas torcidas para velas esteáricas ó de esperma.....	125
Candies of all kinds.....	. 049	Dulces de todas clases.....	75
Candy figures, ornaments, and cases of all kinds for.....	. 049	Figuras, adornos y envases para dulces de todas clases.....	75
Canes, walking, whips, thongs, and life-protectors, with swords or mechanism for shooting....	. 329	Bastones, látigos, foetes y salvavidas, con estoques ó mecanismo para disparar.....	500
Canes, walking, whips, thongs, and life-protectors not specified.	. 164	Bastones, látigos, foetes y salvavidas no especificados.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cannons .....	.016	Cañones de guerra	25
Canvas, unbleached .....	.016	Cañamazo ó crudo	25
Canvas of cotton, for embroidery or tapestry .....	.082	Cañamazo de algodón para bordar	125
Canvas, paper-covered, for wrapping .....	.016	Cañamazo empapelado para enfardelar	25
Canvas and sail duck of linen or cotton .....	.049	Lona y loneta cruda, de lino ó de algodón	75
Capes or cloaks of cambric, lace, zephyr, muslin, or of other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Esclavinas ó pelerinas de holán-batista, punto, céfiro, muselina ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Capes or cloaks of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Esclavinas ó pelerinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Capes, shoulder, or chemisettes of Holland cambric or of other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Pelerinas ó camisitas de holán-batista ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de hilo ó de algodón	1000
Capers, small and large .....	.049	Alcaparras y alcaparrones	75
Caps of cotton stockinet .....	.164	Birretes ó gorros de tejido de media de algodón	250
Caps of silk or mixed with cotton .....	.658	Birretes ó gorros de seda ó mezclada con algodón	1000
Caps, for men, of all kinds	1. 316	Cachuchas de todas clases	2000
Caps of Holland cambric, lawn, net, zephyr, muslin, linen, or other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Gorros de holán-batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, muselina, linó ú otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Caps of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Gorros ó birretes de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Capstans .....	.016	Cabrestantes	25
Capsules for corks of bottles .....	.049	Cápsulas para tapar botellas	75
Caput mortuum .....	.0066	Caput mortuum	10
Caraway seed .....	.049	Alcaravea	75
Carbines .....	.329	Carabinas	500
Carbons; see crayons .....	.082	Carboncitos; véase creyones	125
Cardamom seed .....	.082	Semillas de cardemomo	125
Cards, playing .....	.329	Barajas ó naipes	500
Cards, visiting, with or without designs in colors	1. 316	Tarjetas para visitas, tengan ó nó dibujos en colores	2000
Cards, large, printed or lithographed	1. 316	Tarjetas grandes, impresas ó litografiadas	2000
Cardboard, fine, or thick paper for writing desks, visiting cards, and other uses .....	.016	Cartón fino ó papel grueso para escritorio, para tarjetas y otros usos	25
Cardboard, made up or prepared in articles not specified .....	.049	Cartón manufacturado ó preparado en artículos no especificados	75
Card cases; see letter files .....	.164	Tarjeteras; véase carteras	250
Carmine .....	.082	Carmin	125
Carpenters' brace and bits .....	.049	Berbiquies	75
Carpenters' chest and tools .....	.049	Cajas de madera con instrumentos de carpintería	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Carpets, single or in pieces.....	.164	Alfombras sueltas ó en piezas..	250
Carpet bags.....	.082	Sacos de noche ó maletas.....	125
Carriages, coaches, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and every sort of carriage not included in other classes.....	.0066	Coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones, y toda clase de carruajes no comprendidos en otras clases.....	10
Carriages for children, of all kinds.....	.049	Cochecitos para niños, de todas clases.....	75
Cars for railways.....	Free.	Carruajes para caminos de hierro.....	Libre.
Cartridges, fulminants.....	.329	Cápsulas, fulminantes ó pistones.....	500
Cartridges, loaded or empty, for arms of permitted importation..	.329	Cartuchos, cargados ó vacíos, para armas de permitida importación.....	500
Carts, wagons, or wheelbarrows..	.0066	Carros, carretas y carretillas de mano.....	10
Cassimere or cassinette, of wool, or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Casimir y casinete de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Casters or pitchers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Angarillas ó aguaderas de plata alemana, ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Casters or pitchers of gold or silver.....	.658	Angarillas ó aguaderas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Casters or pitchers not specified..	.049	Angarillas ó aguaderas no especificadas.....	75
Catheters of all kinds.....	.082	Candelillas ó sondas de todas clases.....	125
Chains of iron for vessels.....	.016	Cadenas de hierro para buques..	25
Chains of copper, steel, iron, brass, or not specified.....	.049	Cadenas de cobre, acero, hierro, latón ó no especificadas.....	75
Chalice cloths or corporals, to cover chalices.....	.329	Paños para cubrir calices.....	500
Chalk.....	.0066	Greda.....	10
Chalk, white or red, in lumps or powder.....	.164	Creta blanca ó roja, en piedra ó polvo.....	250
Chalk in cakes, tablets, or in other form, for billiards, etc... .	.049	Tiza en panecitos, tablitas ó en otra forma, para billares, etc..	75
Chalk for blackboards.....	.0066	Tiza de pizarra.....	10
Chandeliers of gold or silver....	.658	Arañas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Chandeliers of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Arañas de plata alemana, ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Chandeliers not specified.....	.049	Arañas no especificadas.....	75
Charcoal, vegetable, in powder, and animal charcoal.....	.016	Carbón vegetal en polvo y carbón animal.....	25
Charts, hydrographic or marine..	Free.	Cartas hidrográficas ó de navegación.....	Libre.
Chasubles (vestments for priests).	.329	Casullas (ornamento de iglesia).	500
Clamps for fixing wire fences....	Free.	Grapas para fijar el alambre de cercas.....	Libre.
Clay, white.....	.016	Bolo blanco.....	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Clay, Armenian .....	.049	Bolo arménico	75
Crackers without any sweetening.	.016	Galletas que no tengan mezcla de dulce	25
Crackers, sweetened .....	.049	Galletas que tengan algo de dulce	75
Cravats of cotton, hair, or wool..	.329	Corbatas de algodón, cerda ó lana	500
Cravats of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Corbatas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Crayons and carbons for drawing. ....	.082	Creyones y carboncitos para dibujo	125
Cement, Roman	Free.	Cimento romano	Libre.
Checks, ordinary, of linen or cotton .....	.082	Listados de lino ó de algodón, ordinarios	125
Checks, French, or those from other countries, suitable for women's dresses. ....	.164	Listados francés y los de otra procedencia, aplicables á trajes de señora	250
Checker sets; see chess sets .....	.082	Juegos de damas; véase juegos de ajedrez	125
Cheese of all kinds .....	.049	Quesos de todas clases	75
Chemises of cotton, made up or in pieces .....	.164	Túnicos de algodón, hechos ó en cortes	250
Chemises of linen, or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Túnicos de lino ó mezclado con algodón	500
Chemises of Holland cambric, linen cambric, or mixed with cotton .....	.658	Túnicos de holán-batista, clarín de lino ó mezclados con algodón	1000
Chemises of any fine fabric of linen or cotton; see capes .....	.658	Camisetas de cualquiera tela fina de hilo ó de algodón, véase pelerinas	1000
Chemicals, not specified .....	.082	Productos químicos no especificados	125
Chenille of linen or cotton; see plush .....	.329	Felpilla de lino ó de algodón; véase felpa	500
Chenille of wool or mixed with cotton; see plush .....	.329	Felpilla de lana ó mezclada con algodón; véase felpa	500
Chenille of silk or mixed with other materials; see plush .....	.658	Felpilla de seda ó mezclada con otras materias; véase felpa	1000
Chenille for embroidering of real gold or silver .....	.658	Gusanillo para bordar de oro ó plata, fino	1000
Chenille for embroidering of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Gusanillo para bordar de oro ó plata, falso	250
Chess, sets of, and of checkers, dominoes, roulette, and other similar games .....	.082	Juegos de ajedrez, de damas, de dominó, de ruleta y otros semejantes	125
Chestnuts .....	.049	Castañas	75
Cream of vanilla, cocoa, etc .....	.082	Crema de vainilla, de cacao etc.	125
Creas of cotton .....	.082	Creas de algodón	125
Creas of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Creas de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Creas, unbleached German, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 .....	.082	Crea cruda alemana, números 9, 10 y 11	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Crêpe of colored cotton .....	.016	Crespó de algodón de color....	25
Crêpe hat bands and elastic crêpe.	.082	Luto elástico y luto de crespó para sombreros	125
Cider .....	.016	Sidra	25
Cigars; see tobacco, manufactured	.658	Tabaco; véase tabaco elaborado.	1000
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of clay or ordinary earthenware without any other material.....	.016	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de barro ó de loza ordinaria, sin ninguna otra materia	25
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of amber, porcelain, or any other material not specified....	.164	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de ámbar, de porcelana ó de cualquiera otra materia no especificada	250
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes of gold or silver .....	.658	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, de oro ó plata....	1000
Cigar-holders and smoking pipes, gilded or plated .....	.164	Boquillas, cachimbos y pipas para fumar, doradas ó plateadas	250
Cigar case; see letter files.....	.164	Cigarreras; véase carteras	250
Cigarettes with paper or husk wrappers.....	.329	Cigarrillos de papel ú hoja de maíz	500
Cigarette cases	1. 316	Cajetillas para cigarillos	2000
Cigarette-pincers (according to the material).		Pinzas para cigarillos (según la materia de que sean).	
Circulars, printed or lithographed.	1. 316	Circulares impresas ó litografiadas.	2000
Cinnamon and bastard cinnamon.	.049	Canela y canelón.	75
Chinaware, not specified in other classes; see porcelain .....	.049	Loza de china no especificada en otras clases; véase porcelana.	75
Chintz, cotton, colored.....	.164	Zarzas de algodón de color....	250
Chisels .....	.049	Escoplos	75
Chisels, paring .....	.049	Formones	75
Christmas trees.....	.049	Arboles llamados de Navidad ..	75
Crinolines, bustles and every kind of dress supporters.....	.164	Crinolinas, polizones y toda clase de miriñaques	250
Chocolate .....	.049	Chocolate	75
Chromos.....	.082	Cromos	125
Chronometers .....	.164	Cronómetros.....	250
Cloaks, coats, and overcoats of wool or mixed with cotton, for men, women, and children....	1. 316	Capas, paltós y sobretodos de lana ó mezclada con algodón, para hombres, mujeres y niños.	2000
Cloaks and coats of linen or of cotton for men.....	.658	Capas y paltós de lino ó de algodón para hombres.....	1000
Cloaks, waterproof .....	.164	Capas impermeables.....	250
Clocks for public use when imported by the Federal Government	Free.	Relojes para uso público cuando sean introducidos por el Gobierno Federal.....	Libre.
Clocks for the table or wall, alarm clocks, water clocks, hour glasses, and every kind not specified .....	.164	Relojes de mesa ó de pared, los despertadores, los de agua ó arena y cualquier otro no especificado.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Clocks, pieces of steel, iron, or brass, for interior of.....	. 164	Piezas de acero, hierro ó latón para el interior de los relojes .	250
Cloth of wool or mixed with cotton .....	. 329	Paño y pañete de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Cloth of silk or mixed with other material.....	. 658	Paño de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Cloth used only for bookbinding.....	. 082	Telas que solo se emplean para encuadernar libros.....	125
Cloth of cotton prepared for skirts, with or without embroidered borders .....	. 164	Telas de algodón preparadas para enaguas, contras bordadas ó sin ellas.....	250
Cloth or fabric of cotton, hemp, esparto grass, or of linen, for floors or pavements, although mixed with wool.....	. 049	Telas ó tejidos de algodón, de cáñamo, de esparto, ó de lino para pavimentos, aunque tengan alguna mezcla de lana...	75
Cloth, prepared for portraits or oil paintings.....	. 049	Telas preparadas para retratos y pinturas al óleo.....	75
Cloth or ordinary fabrics of flax, linen, or cotton, for furniture, prepared in bands or in other forms.....	. 049	Telas ó tejidos ordinarios de cáñamo, de lino ó de algodón para muebles, preparados en cinchones ó en otra forma....	75
Cloth of hair, for upholstering furniture.....	. 049	Telas de cerda para forrar muebles.....	75
Cloth of fabrics of any material, mixed or embroidered with silver or gold, real or imitation, except ornaments for churches and priests .....	. 658	Telas ó tejidos de cualquiera materia, mezclados ó bordados con plata ú oro, fino ó falso, excepto los ornamentos para las iglesias y sacerdotes.....	1000
Cloth of silk or mixed with other material.....	. 658	Telas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias.....	1000
Cloth, woven, waterproof, of gum and cotton, for winter coverings.....	. 082	Tela tramada, impermeable, de goma y algodón para mantas de invierno	125
Cloth, table, of cotton, white or colored .....	. 164	Alemanisco de algodón blanco ó de color.....	250
Cloth, table, of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored...	. 164	Alemanisco de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color.	250
Cloth, striped sacking, similar to burlaps No. 3.....	. 016	Alpilla rayada para hacer sacos, como crudo número 3.....	25
Clothing, ready-made, of linen or cotton, for men.....	. 658	Ropa hecha de lino ó de algodón para hombres.....	1000
Clothing, ready-made, of silk, wool, or mixed with cotton	1. 316	Ropa hecha de seda, de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	2000
Clothing, ready-made, for women, of silk, wool, batiste, cambric, lace, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, or muslin, of linen, or of cotton, or of any other cloth not specified.....	1. 316	Vestidos para señoras, de seda, de lana, batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, linó, tarlatán ó muselina de lino, ó de algodón y de cualquiera otra tela no especificada.....	2000
Clothing, ready-made, for men, of wool, cotton, silk or linen, and of any other kind of cloth not mentioned in other classes.....	1. 316	Vestidos para hombres, de lana, algodón, seda ó lino y de cualquiera otra clase de tela, no mencionados en otras clases..	2000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cloves.....	.049	Clavos de especia.....	75
Coaches; see carriages.....	.0066	Coches; véase coches.....	10
Coal.....	Free.	Carbón mineral.....	Libre.
Cocoanuts.....	.0066	Cocos.....	10
Collars of colored cotton.....	.164	Carlancanes de algodón de color.	250
Collars of silk or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Carlancanes de seda ó mezclada con algodón.....	1000
Collars, horse.....	.016	Colleras para carretas.....	25
Collars, paper or cloth lined.....	.082	Cuellos de papel ó forrados con género.....	125
Collars of linen or cotton, for women.....	.658	Cuellos de lino ó de algodón para mujeres.....	1000
Collars of linen or cotton, for men.....	.658	Cuellos de lino ó de algodón para hombres.....	1000
Collodion, for photography.....	.049	Colodión para fotografiar.....	75
Colors or paints, not mentioned.....	.082	Colores ó pinturas no expresadas.....	125
Columns of iron.....	.016	Columnas de hierro.....	25
Colza seed.....	.016	Semillas de colza.....	25
Combs, large and small, according to the material of which they are made; if they contain gold or silver, they belong to the 8th class (.658), and those of India rubber, horn, or other material, with metal backs, pertain to the 6th class (.164).		Peines y peinetas, según la materia de que sean; si tienen algo de oro ó plata corresponden á la 8ª clase, y las de caucho, cuerno u otra materia que tengan lomo de metal corresponden á la 6ª clase.	
Compasses, martiners, of all kinds.....	.164	Brújulas de todas clases.....	250
Compasses of all kinds.....	.049	Compases de todas clases.....	75
Concertinas and accordions.....	.082	Sinfonías y acordeones.....	125
Copper scraps.....	.016	Cobre viejo en piezas inutilizadas.....	25
Copper in mass or crude, in bars, rods, shavings, or sheets, whether or not the latter are perforated or bored.....	.016	Cobre en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasuras ó en láminas, estén ó nó estas últimas taladradas ó agujeradas.....	25
Copper manufactured in any form, not specified.....	.049	Cobre manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada..	75
Copes (vestments of the church).....	.329	Capas pluviales (ornamento de iglesia).....	500
Copperas, or sulphate of iron.....	.016	Caparrosa ó sulfato de hierro...	25
Coral in every form, not specified.....	.164	Coral en cualquiera forma, no especificado.....	250
Coral set in gold or silver.....	.658	Coral montado en oro ó plata..	1000
Cord, cotton, for hammocks.....	.164	Cabuyeras de algodón para hamacas.....	250
Cord, linen or cotton.....	.329	Cordones de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Cord, woolen or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Cordones de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Cord, silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Cordones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cord, twisted; see rope.....	.082	Entorchados; véase cuerdas....	125
Cords.....	.049	Guarales.....	75
Cordage; see cables.....	.016	Cordelería; véase cables.....	25
Cordage; see tackle.....	.016	Cordelería ó mecate; véase jarcia.....	25
Cordial, cherry.....	.082	Chericordial.....	125
Corduroy, of cotton, imitation of velvet, in pieces, or in ribbons.	.329	Pana y panilla de algodón, imitación de terciopelo, en piezas ó en cintas.....	500
Cork, in sheets, stoppers, or any other form.....	.082	Corcho en tablas, tapones ó en cualquiera otra forma.....	125
Cornucopias, of paper, made, or half-made, for candies.....	.049	Cartuchos de papel, hechos ó á medio hacer para dulces....	75
Corkscrews.....	.049	Tirabuzones.....	75
Corsets, ready-made or in parts.	.329	Corsés hechos ó en cortes.....	500
Cosmoramas; see stereoscopes..	.082	Cosmoramas; véase estereoscopios.....	125
Counterpanes of linen or cotton..	.164	Colchas de lino ó de algodón...	250
Covers, table, of linen or cotton..	.164	Carpetas para mesas, de lino ó de algodón.....	250
Covers, table, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Carpetas para mesas, de lana ó mezcladas con algodón.....	500
Covers, table, crochet, of linen, cotton, or wool.....	.329	Carpetas de tejido al crochet, de lino, de algodón ó de lana..	500
Covers, table, of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Carpetas de seda ó mezcladas con otra materia.....	1000
Covers, table, of wool or mixed with cotton, with silk embroidery or ornaments.....	.658	Carpetas de lana ó mezcladas con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda.....	1000
Covers, table, of oilcloth.....	.082	Carpetas de hule.....	125
Covers for beds.....	.164	Cobertores de lana para camas.	250
Coverlets or covers, of linen or cotton.....	.164	Mantas ó cobertores de lino ó de algodón.....	250
Coverlets, or covers, for beds, of wool or mixed with cotton, colored.....	.164	Mantas ó cobertores para camas, de lana ó mezclada con algodón, de colores.....	250
Crockery, imitation of porcelain.	.049	Loza, imitación de porcelana...	75
Crockery of China or porcelain in any form not specified in other classes.....	.049	Loza de china ó de porcelana en cualquiera forma no especificada en otras clases.....	75
Crockery, ordinary, in any form not specified.....	.016	Loza ordinaria en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	25
Crowbars, iron (such as implements).....	.0066	Barras de hierro (como herramienta).....	10
Church ornaments; see ornaments.	.329	Ornamentos de las iglesias; véase ornamentos.....	500
Crucibles of all kinds.....	.016	Crisoles de todas clases.....	25
Cruet stands of gold and silver..	.658	Porta-vinajeras de oro ó plata..	1000
Cruet stands of German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Porta-vinajeras de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas..	250
Cruet stands, not specified.....	.049	Porta-vinajeras no especificadas.	75

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Cruppers329	Gruperas	500
Cubebs082	Cubeba	125
"Cúbica" of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Cúbica de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Cuffs of paper or lined with cloth. ....	.082	Puños de papel ó forrados con género	125
Cuffs of linen or cotton for men. ....	.658	Puños de lino ó de algodón para hombres	1000
Cuffs of linen or cotton for women. ....	.658	Puños de lino ó de algodón para mujeres	1000
Cumin seed .....	.049	Cominos	75
Cupping cases, with instruments. ....	.082	Cajas con instrumentos para sajar	125
Cupping instruments .....	.082	Ventosas	125
Curbs of iron, steel, or copper; see muzzles .....	.049	Barbadas de hierro, acero ó cobre; véase bozales.	75
Curbs of German silver or gilded or plated; see muzzles. ....	.164	Barbadas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas; véase bozales	250
Curbs of silver; see muzzles. ....	.658	Barbadas de plata; véase bozales	1000
Currycombs of steel, iron, or brass .....	.049	Almohazas de acero, hierro ó latón	75
Curtains of wool or mixed with cotton; see hangings. ....	.658	Cortinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón; véase colgaduras.	1000
Curtains of cotton or linen; see hangings. ....	.329	Cortinas de algodón ó de lino; véase colgaduras	500
Curtains of silk or mixed with other materials; see hangings. ....	.658	Cortinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia; véase colgaduras.	1000
Cushions or pillows of silk or mixed with other materials. ....	.658	Cojines ó almohadas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.	1000
Cushions or pillows not specified. ....	.164	Cojines ó almohadas no especificadas	250
Cuspidores (according to the material).		Escupideras (según la materia de que sean).	
Clyster pumps .....	.082	Clisobombas	125
Crystals not specified. ....	.049	Cristales no especificadas.	75
Crystals or lenses for optical instruments. ....	.164	Cristales ó lentes de óptica.	250
Cylinders of crystal or glass. ....	.049	Cilindros de cristal ó vidrio.	75
Daggers .....	.329	Puñales	500
Dalmaticas, priests' vestments. ....	.329	Dalmáticas, ornamentos de iglesia	500
Damask, cotton, white or colored. ....	.164	Damasco de algodón, blanco ó de color.	250
Damask of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored. ....	.164	Damasco de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Damask of wool or mixed with cotton329	Damasco de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Damask of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Damasco de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Dates, dry.....	.049	Dátiles pasados.....	75
Drawers and trousers of cotton stockinet.....	.164	Calzoncillos y pantalones de punto de media de algodón..	250
Drawers and trousers of linen or cotton.....	.658	Calzoncillos y pantalones de lino ó de algodón.....	1000
Drawings.....	.082	Dibujos.....	125
Demijohns or carboys, empty....	.0066	Damasanas ó garrafones vacíos.	10
Dice (according to the material).		Dados (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	
Dimity of linen or cotton.....	.049	Cotonia de lino ó de algodón..	75
Dioramas; see stereoscopes.....	.082	Dioramas; véase estereoscopios.	125
Drill, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Dril crudo, de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Drill, cotton, white or colored...	.082	Dril de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	125
Drill, white or colored, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.164	Dril blanco ó de color, de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	250
Domestic, unbleached or colored, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Doméstico crudo ó de color, de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Domestic, white, of cotton.....	.082	Doméstico blanco de algodón..	125
Domino sets; see chess sets.....	.082	Juegos de dominó; véase juegos.	125
Doors of iron.....	.016	Puertas de hierro.....	25
Door knockers (according to the material).		Aldabas (según la materia de que sean).	
Door mats of sheep skin.....	.329	Felpudos ó limpia-piés de pieles de carnero.....	500
Door mats not specified.....	.049	Felpudos ó limpia-piés no especificados.....	75
Drugs or medicines not specified.	.082	Drogas ó medicinas no especificadas.....	125
Drums.....	.082	Cajas de guerra ó tambores...	125
Duck, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Brin crudo de lino ó de algodón.....	125
Dyewood shavings.....	.0066	Palos de tinte en rasura.....	10
Earth, colored, for buildings....	.0066	Tierra de colores para edificios.	10
Earth, black, for polishing; see sienna.....	.0066	Tierra negra para limpiar; véase sienna.....	10
Earthenware, glazed or not, in any form not specified.....	.016	Barro vidriado ó sin vidriar en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	25
Eggs.....	Free.	Huevos.....	Libre.
Elastic for shoes.....	.164	Cintas de goma para el calzado.	250
Elastics or suspenders of all kinds.....	.329	Elásticas ó tirantes de todas clases.....	500
Engravings or prints on paper...	.082	Láminas ó estampas de papel..	125
Epaulets of linen or cotton.....	.329	Charreteras de lino ó de algodón.	500
Epaulets of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Charreteras de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Epaulets of imitation gold or silver	.164	Charreteras de oro ó plata, falsos.....	250

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Epaulets of real gold or silver 658	Charreteras de oro ó plata, finos .	1000
Erasers of rubber . . . . .	. 082	Goma para borrar	125
Esparto, crude . . . . .	. 016	Esparto en rama	25
"Elefante," cotton cloth . . . . .	. 082	Elefante de algodón	125
Emery, in stone or powder . . . . .	. 016	Esmeril en piedra ó en polvo . . .	25
Envelopes of all kinds, made or half made	1. 316	Sobres de todas clases, hechos ó á medio hacer	2000
Essences and extracts of all kinds, not specified . . . . .	. 082	Esencias y extractos de todas clases, no especificados	125
"Estrepe" of cotton, white or colored . . . . .	. 164	Estrepe de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
"Estrepe" of linen or mixed with cotton . . . . .	. 164	Estrepe de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Excelsior . . . . .	. 016	Barba de palo	25
Embroidery cases, with imple-ments of steel, copper, or other metal; cases for toothbrushes, etc., for drawings or paintings, and for any other use . . . . .	. 164	Estuches con piecitas de acero, cobre ú otro metal para bordar, limpiar la dentadura, para dibujos ó pinturas y para cualquier otro uso	250
Embroidery materials of imitation gold or silver . . . . .	. 164	Materiales para bordar ó coser en oro ó plata, falsos	250
Embroidery materials of real gold or silver . . . . .	. 658	Materiales para bordar ó coser en oro ó plata, finos	1000
Epsom salts . . . . .	. 0066	Sal de Epsom	10
Eyes, artificial . . . . .	. 164	Ojos artificiales	250
Eyeglasses, spectacles, opera glasses or marine glasses, spy-glasses, lenses, telescopes, and microscopes, gold or silver mounted . . . . .	. 658	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos, lentes, telescopios y microscopios que tengan guarnición de oro ó plata	1000
Eyeglasses, spectacles, opera glasses or marine glasses, spy glasses, lenses, telescopes, and microscopes, not specified	Free.	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos, lentes, telescopios y microscopios no especificados	Libre.
Fancy articles of glass or porcelain ornamented with gilded or plated metal . . . . .	. 164	Objetos de fantasía de vidrio ó porcelana guarnecidos de metal dorado ó plateado	250
Fans of all kinds . . . . .	. 329	Abanicos de todas clases	500
Faucets for barrels, pipes, or hogsheads and for other uses, according to the material		Llaves para barriles, pipas ó bocoyes y para otros usos, según la materia de que sean . . .	
Flannel of wool or mixed with cotton . . . . .	. 329	Franela de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Flannel of cotton, white or colored . . . . .	. 082	Franela de algodón, blanca ó de color	125
Flax, raw . . . . .	. 016	Lino en rama	25
Frames for umbrellas and sunshades . . . . .	. 049	Armaduras para paraguas y quitasoles	75
Frames or forms of buckram for bonnets, hats, or caps . . . . .	. 082	Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para gorras, sombreros ó cachuchas	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Frames for looking-glasses or engravings, with or without glass, with or without portraits, effigies, engravings, or prints, of whatever material they may be .....	.082	Cuadros para espejos ó láminas, con vidrios ó sin vidrios, con retratos, efigies, láminas ó estampas ó sin ellos, de cualquiera materia que sean..	125
Feathers of fowls for making pillows and mattresses. ....	.164	Plumas de aves para hacer almohadas y colchones	250
Feathers for ornaments. ....	.658	Plumas para adornos	1000
Feather dusters. ....	.164	Plumeros para limpiar.	250
Felt, in pieces for horse blankets. ....	.164	Fieltro en piezas para gualdrapas	250
Felt or wool cloth, not fulled, for hats .....	.049	Fieltro ó sacos de lana sin fular para sombreros	75
Felt, fulled, or hats half finished. .	1. 316	Fieltros fulados ó sombreros á medio hacer.	2000
Fencing foils and plastrons. ....	.082	Floretes y petos de esgrima	125
Fence posts of iron .....	.016	Postes de hierro para empalizadas	25
Fence pickets of iron .....	.016	Rejas de hierro.	25
Fichús of lace or any other fine fabric for ornaments .....	.658	Gorgueras de punto ó de cualquiera otra tela fina, para adornos	1000
Figs, dried. ....	.049	Higos pasados.	75
Figures and busts of wax or wax-covered, except toys for children .....	.164	Figuras y bustos de cera ó encendidos que no sean juguetes para niños.	250
Figures, ornaments, and cases for candies of all kinds. ....	.049	Figuras, adornos y envases para dulces de todas clases	75
Filberts in the shell. ....	.049	Avellanas con cáscaras	75
Files .....	.049	Limas	75
Filings of brass, copper, steel, or other like metal. ....	.049	Limaduras de latón, cobre, acero ú otro metal semejante.	75
Filings of iron. ....	.182	Limaduras de hierro.	125
Filters, water .....	.016	Aparatos ó filtradores de agua..	25
Filters or straining bags. ....	.082	Filtros ó mangas para filtrar.	125
Fire engines.	Free.	Bombas para incendios	Libre.
Firewood .....	.0066	Leña	10
Firebrick for smelting furnaces. .	.016	Piedras refractarias para hornos de fundición.	25
Firecrackers .....	.049	Triquitraquis	75
Fireworks .....	.329	Fuegos artificiales.	500
Fish in brine, salted or smoked, not canned. ....	.016	Pescado salpreso, salado ó ahumado, que no venga en latas..	25
Fish in cans, not specified .....	.049	Pescado que venga en latas, no especificado	75
Fishhooks	Free.	Anzuelos	Libre.
Fishing lines of hair .....	.049	Tanza ó hilo de cerda para pescar	75
Fishing twine of linen or flax for nets and lines .....	.049	Hilo de lino ó de cáñamo para redes y aparatos de pesquería	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Flints .....	.049	Piedras de chispa	75
Fringe of cotton or linen .....	.082	Fluecos de algodón ó hilo	125
Fringe of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Fluecos de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Fringe of silk or mixed with other materials .....	.658	Fluecos de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Fringe of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Fluecos de oro ó plata, falsos ..	250
Fringe of real gold or silver .....	.658	Fluecos de oro ó plata, finos	1000
Fodder or hay, proper for animal food, not medicinal .....	.0066	Paja ó sea yerba seca propia para alimento de animales, que no sea medicinal	10
Founts of any material; see fountains .....	.016	Pilas de cualquiera materia; véase fuentes	25
Food, prepared or not, not specified .....	.049	Alimentos preparados ó sin preparar, no especificados	75
Food, preserved .....	.049	Conservas alimenticias	75
Forges .....	.016	Fraguas	25
Fountains or founts of iron, marble, or any other material .....	.016	Fuentes ó pilas de hierro, de mármol ó de cualquiera otra materia	25
"Florete" of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Florete de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Flour, of potatoes .....	.049	Harina de papas	75
Flour, of wheat .....	.016	Harina de trigo	25
Flour or meal, of corn and of rye .....	.049	Harina de maíz y de centeno	75
Flour, of barley, beans, or Revalecière de Barry, or any other flour not specified .....	.0066	Harina de cebada, de garbanzos ó sea Revalecière de Barry ó cualquiera otra harina no especificada	10
Flour, lactated .....	.049	Harina lacteada	75
Flowers, artificial, of porcelain .....	.049	Flores artificiales de porcelana	75
Flowers and fruits, artificial, not specified .....	.658	Flores y frutas artificiales, no especificadas	1000
Flowers, materials for, not specified .....	.658	Materiales preparados para flores, no especificados	1000
Fulminants, caps. etc. ....	.329	Fulminantes, cápsulas ó pistones	500
Funeral crowns or other similar funeral ornaments .....	.164	Coronas fúnebres ú otros adornos funerarios semejantes	250
Furnaces, portable, of iron .....	.016	Anafes de hierro	25
Furniture, of iron .....	.016	Muebles de hierro	25
Furniture, of common wood, osier, straw or cane .....	.049	Muebles de madera común, de mimbre, de paja ó junco	75
Furniture, of fine wood, such as violet wood, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, or that upholstered with hair, wool, cotton, or silk .....	.082	Muebles de madera fina, como palisandro, caoba, palo de rosa, nogal ó los que tengan algo de cerda, lana, algodón ó seda	125
Fuses or wicks, for working mines and quarries .....	.016	Espoletas ó mechas para explotación de minas y canteras	25
Fruits, fresh, not specified .....	.0016	Frutas frescas, no especificadas	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Fruits in the shell, not specified..	.049	Frutas con cáscara, no especificadas.....	75
Fruits in spirits, sirups, or juice..	.049	Frutas en aguardiente, almíbar ó en su jugo.....	75
Fruits, dried .....	.049	Frutas pasadas.....	75
Frying pans, of iron, tinned or not..	.016	Sartenes de hierro, estén ó nó estañados.....	25
Frying pans, not specified (according to the material).		Sartenes no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Galloon, of linen or cotton .....	.329	Galones de lino ó de algodón..	500
Galloon, of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Galones de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Galloon, of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Galones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Galloon, of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Galones de oro ó plata, falsos ..	250
Galloon, of real gold or silver....	.658	Galones de oro ó plata, finos..	1000
"Garantido," of linen or mixed with cotton, white or colored..	.164	Garantido de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color.	250
Garlic .....	.049	Ajos	75
Gas, fluid .....	.016	Gas fluido	25
Gas machinery, for lighting by gas or producing it	Free.	Máquinas para el alumbrado por gas ó para producirlo.....	Libre.
Gasoline .....	.049	Gasolina.....	75
Gauze.....	.658	Gasa.....	1000
Gauze of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, of open work or embroidered .....	.329	Rengue de algodón, blanco ó de color, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado	500
Glass or crystal for lenses.....	.164	Vidrios ó cristales para lentes ..	250
Glass or crystal plate without quicksilver.....	.016	Vidrios ó cristales planos sin azogar	25
Glass or crystal manufactured in any form not specified.....	.049	Vidrio ó cristal manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Glass stands and vase stands....	.082	Porta-botellas y porta-vasos....	125
Glauber salts.....	.0066	Sal de Glauber	10
Granite, worked or polished; see marble.....	.049	Granito, labrado ó pulido; véase mármol	75
Grapes, fresh.....	.0066	Uvas frescas	10
Grape residue for fertilizing .....	.0066	Orujo de uva para abono	10
Grape residue in spirits .....	.016	Orujo de uva en aguardiente ..	25
Grass, dried, not specified, unmanufactured.....	.016	Yerba seca, no especificada, sin manufacturar	25
Grates for sugar mills, iron	Free.	Parillas de hierro para trapiches.	Libre.
Gelatin of all kinds .....	.049	Gelatina de todas clases.....	75
German silver or white metal articles and imitations....	.164	Efectos de plata alemana ó metal blanco y sus imitaciones.....	250
German silver in any form.....	.164	Plata alemana en cualquiera forma.....	250
Greases, ordinary, to make soap..	.049	Grasas ordinarias para hacer jabón.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Grenadines of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, open-worked or embroidered.....	. 329	Granadinas de algodón, blancas ó de color, lisas, labradas, caladas ó bordadas	500
Gimlets to bore stones or timber; see augers.....	. 016	Taladros para perforar piedras ó troncos; véase barrenas....	25
Gin, essence of; see brandy.....	. 164	Ginebra, esencia de; véase brandi	250
Gin.....	. 164	Ginebra	250
Ginghams, linen or cotton.....	. 082	Guinga de lino ó de algodón...	125
Girandoles of German silver or gilt or plated .....	. 164	Girándulas de plata alemana, ó plateadas ó doradas	250
Girandoles of gold or silver.....	. 658	Girándulas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Girandoles not specified.....	. 049	Girándulas no especificadas....	75
Girths of all kinds.....	. 329	Cinchas de todas clases.....	500
Griddles of iron.....	. 016	Budares de hierro	25
Gridirons for the kitchen .....	. 016	Parillas de hierro para cocinas..	25
Grindstones.....	. 016	Mollejones	25
Gripsacks or handsacks for travelers .....	. 082	Carrieles ó bolsas de mano para viajeros	125
Globes of glass or crystal.....	. 049	Bombas de cristal ó vidrio.....	75
Globes, celestial and terrestrial..	Free.	Esferas ó globos celestes ó terrestres	Libre.
Gloves, linen or cotton.....	. 329	Guantes de lino ó de algodón...	500
Gloves, wool or mixed with cotton..	. 329	Guantes de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Gloves, silk or mixed with other material.....	. 658	Guantes de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Gloves of skin, not specified.....	. 658	Guantes de piel no especificados..	1000
Gloves, fencing, and those of hair..	. 082	Guantes para esgrima y los de cerda.....	125
Gold or silver articles or articles that contain either metal.....	. 658	Efectos de oro ó plata ó que tengan algo de estos metales..	1000
Gold leaf, imitation.....	. 164	Hojilla de oro ó plata, falsa....	250
Gold leaf, real.....	. 658	Hojilla de oro ó plata, fina....	1000
Gold leaf, books of gold or silver leaf, real or imitation, to gild or plate, and also books for bronzing .....	. 082	Libritos con hojilla de oro ó plata, finos ó falsos, para dorar ó platear y también los libros para broncear	125
Gold, unmanufactured or in any lawful money.....	Free.	Oro sin manufacturar ó en moneda legítima	Libre.
Gold, manufactured in any form not specified .....	. 658	Oro manufacturado en cualquier forma no especificada..	1000
Gowns, dressing or night, of cotton, made or in pieces.....	. 16	Batas ó dormilones de algodón, hechas ó en cortes.....	250
Gowns, dressing or night, of linen or mixed with cotton.....	. 329	Batas ó dormilones de lino ó mezcladas con algodón	500
Gowns, in pieces, of muslin, linen, gauze, organdy, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, imitation and Holland cambric of cotton or of linen mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored .....	. 329	Camisones en cortes, de muselina, linó, rengue, organdía, céfiro, clarín, tarlatán, imité y holán-batista de algodón ó de lino mezclado con algodón, crudos ó de color.....	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Gowns, made up, of Holland cambric, lawn, lace, zephyr, linen, tarlatan, or muslin, of linen or of cotton, and of any other similar fabric.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos de holán-batista, clarín, punto, céfiro, linó, tarlatán ó muselina, de lino ó de algodón y de cualquiera otra tela semejante...	2000
Gowns, made up, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	2000
Gowns, made up, of silk or mixed with other materials.....	1. 316	Camisones hechos, de seda ó mezclada con otras materias..	2000
Gouges.....	.049	Gurbias.....	75
Glue, common.....	.049	Cola ordinaria.....	75
Guano.....	Free.	Guano.....	Libre.
Gum arabic and every kind of gum not specified.....	.082	Goma arábica y toda clase de goma no especificada.....	125
Gum elastic and caoutchouc, manufactured, not specified....	.164	Goma elástica y caucho manufacturado no especificado....	250
Gum pastiles of every kind.....	.082	Pastillas de goma de cualquiera clase que sean.....	125
Guns of all kinds.....	.329	Escopetas de todas clases.....	500
Guns.....	.329	Fusiles.....	500
Gun caps.....	.329	Fulminantes, cápsulas ó pistones.....	500
Gun-cap boxes.....	.329	Pistoneras.....	500
Gun locks for firearms of permitted importation.....	.329	Llaves para las armas de fuego de permitida importación....	500
Gunpowder.....	.164	Pólvora.....	250
Gutta-percha, manufactured or crude.....	.164	Gutapercha labrada ó sin labrar.	250
Hair, human and imitations, manufactured or not.....	.658	Cabello ó pelo humano y sus imitaciones, manufacturado ó nó.....	1000
Hair of rabbits or other animals for making hats.....	.049	Pelo de conejo ú otros animales para fabricar sombreros.....	75
Hair, goat.....	.164	Pelo de cabra.....	250
Hairpins of gold or silver.....	.658	Agujas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Hairpins not specified.....	.164	Horquillas para el pelo, no especificadas.....	250
Hair nets of all kinds.....	.658	Redecillas de todas clases para el pelo.....	1000
Hair dye; see India ink.....	.082	Tinta para teñir el pelo; véase tinta de China.....	125
Hams and shoulders, canned....	.049	Jamones y paletas en latas....	75
Hams and shoulders, not canned.	.016	Jamones y paletas que no vengán en latas.....	25
Hammers.....	.049	Martillos.....	75
Hammers, sledge.....	.016	Mandarrias.....	25
Hammocks of linen or cotton....	.164	Hamacas de lino ó de algodón..	250
Handbills, show bills, and circulars.....	1. 316	Carteles, cartelones y hojas volantes.....	2000
Hangings or curtains of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Colgadas ó cortinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Hangings or curtains of cotton or linen.....	.329	Colgaduras ó cortinas de algodón ó de lino.....	500
Hangings or curtains of silk or mixed with other material....	.658	Colgaduras ó cortinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia....	1000
Handkerchiefs, cotton, of all kinds.....	.164	Pañuelos de algodón de todas clases.....	250
Handkerchiefs and scarfs of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Pañuelos ó pañolones de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Handkerchiefs and scarfs of wool or mixed with cotton embroidered or trimmed with silk....	.658	Pañuelos ó pañolones de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda.	1000
Handkerchiefs of linen or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Pañuelos de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	1000
Handkerchiefs of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Pañuelos de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Handsaws; see saws.....	.049	Serruchos; véase sierras.....	75
Harness for hearses, wagons, and carts.....	.016	Arneses para coches fúnebres y para carros y carretas.....	25
Harness for carriages, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and every sort of vehicle for pleasure or the road, not specified.....	.0066	Arneses para tiros de coches, calesas, quitrines, ómnibus, faetones y todo carruaje de paseo ó camino, no especificado.....	10
Hatchets.....	Free.	Hachas.....	Libre.
Hats of felt, black silk, high crown, called black beaver, and other hats of like form of any material and color and also crush hats.....	1.316	Sombreros de felpa, de seda negra, copa alta, llamados de pelo negro, y los demás sombreros de esta misma forma de cualquiera materia y color que sean y también los de resorte.....	2000
Hats of any kind except straw, made or half-made in pieces....	1.316	Sombreros de cualquiera clase, que no sean de paja, hechos ó á medio hacer en cortes....	2000
Hats, bonnet frames and helmets of straw or imitations without any trimming.....	.164	Sombreros, gorras, cascos y pавitas de paja ó sus imitaciones sin ningún adorno....	250
Hats, bonnets, helmets, and caps trimmed for women and girls..	1.316	Sombreros, gorras, pавitas y cachuchas adornadas para señoras y niñas.....	2000
Hat frames or forms of buckram for bonnets, hats, or caps.....	.082	Armaduras ó formas de tela engomada para gorras, sombreros ó cachuchas.....	125
Hatboxes of leather.....	.082	Cajas de suela para sombreros..	125
Hatboxes of paper.....	.049	Estuches de papel para sombreros.....	75
Hat frames of straw or imitation for bonnets or hats without any trimming.....	.164	Cascos de paja ó sus imitaciones para gorras ó sombreros sin ningún adorno.....	250
Hat linings of leather.....	.049	Cueritos preparados para forrar sombreros.....	75

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Hat linings of silk or other fabric.049	Forros interiores para sombreros de seda ú otra tela	75
Hay, proper for animal food, not medicinal . . . . .	.0066	Yerba seca, propia para alimento de animales, que no sea medicinal	10
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of thread lace or mixed . . . . .	.658	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de punto de lino ó mezclado	1000
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of muslin, lace, lawn, or other cotton fabric . . . . .	.329	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de muselina, punto, lino ú otra tela de algodón	500
Head covers, shawls, scarfs, etc., of silk or mixed with other materials . . . . .	.658	Pañolones, chales, paños y pañoletas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Hearses, including glasses, doors, plumes, and all other accessories, even those that separately pay higher duties provided they come with the hearse or in another package . . . . .	.016	Coches fúnebres, incluso los vidrios, plumeros ó penachos y cualquier otro artículo perteneciente al coche, aunque sea de los que separadamente paguen más derecho, siempre que vengan con el coche en el mismo ó en otro bulto	25
Headstalls for reins . . . . .	.329	Cabezadas para frenos	500
Headstraps or cheekstraps of steel, iron, or copper, whether or not polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed . . . . .	.049	Carrilleras ó barboquejos de acero, hierro ó cobre, estén ó no estén pulidos, charolados, estañados ó bronceados	75
Heels of wood with copper or iron caps . . . . .	.049	Tacones de madera con casquillos de cobre ó hierro	75
Helmets for soldiers	1.316	Morriones para militares	2000
Hemp or tow, crude or twisted, for calking or packing . . . . .	.0066	Cáñamo ó estopa en rama ó torcida para calafatear ó estopar	10
Herbariums or collections of dried plants	Free.	Herbarios ó colecciones de plantas secas	Libre.
Herbs, medicinal . . . . .	.082	Yerbas medicinales	125
Hidecuttings or waste . . . . .	.0066	Carnaza, desperdicio ó garras de cuero	10
Hinges of iron, copper, steel, or other like metal . . . . .	.049	Bisagras de hierro, cobre, acero ú otro metal semejante	75
Hinges of German silver or plated or gilded . . . . .	.164	Charnelas de plata alemana ó plateadas ó doradas	250
Hinges of steel, iron, copper, or other metal, japanned, bronzed, or tinned . . . . .	.049	Charnelas de acero, hierro, cobre ú otro metal, charoladas, bronceadas ó estañadas	75
Hinges, or butts of steel, iron, copper, bronze, or other metal, whether or not japanned, bronzed, or tinned . . . . .	.049	Gonces ó goznes de acero, hierro, cobre, bronce ú otro metal, estén ó no estén charolados, bronceados ó estañados	75
Hoes and mattocks	Free.	Azadas y azadones	Libre.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Holland cambric, of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered .....	.329	Holán-batista de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado....	500
Hollands, blue, of cotton.....	.016	Holandilla azul, de algodón....	25
Hollands, black or blue, of linen.....	.082	Holandilla negra ó azul, de hilo.....	125
Hollands, white, of cotton.....	.082	Holandilla blanca de algodón..	125
Holsters .....	.329	Cañoneras ó pistolas.....	500
Hones, for knives .....	.082	Asentadores de navajas.....	125
Hoofs, unmanufactured.....	.016	Pesufias sin manufacturar.....	25
Hooks and eyes of wire.....	.164	Broches y corchetes de alambre.	250
Hoops or poles, of iron or wood, for hogsheds, pipes, barrels, or sieves.....	.0066	Arcos ó flejes de hierro ó madera para bocoyes, pipas, barriles ó cedazos	10
Horn, manufactured in any form not specified .....	.164	Asta ó cuerno manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	250
Horn, unmanufactured.....	.016	Asta ó cuerno sin manufacturar.	25
Horse cloths of all kinds.....	.329	Gualdrapas de todas clases.....	500
Hose or half hose, of cotton....	.164	Calcetas ó medias de algodón ..	250
Hose or half hose, of linen or mixed with wool or cotton.....	.329	Calcetas ó medias de lino ó mezcladas con lana ó algodón.	500
Hose or half hose, of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Calcetas ó medias de lana ó mezcladas con algodón.....	500
Hose or half hose, of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Calcetas ó medias de seda ó mezcladas con otra materia....	1000
Hour-glasses .....	.164	Ampolletas	250
Hydrometers.....	.164	Hidrómetros	250
Images or effigies not of gold or silver.....	.082	Imágenes ó efigies que no sean de oro ó plata	125
Images or effigies of gold or silver.....	.658	Imágenes ó efigies de oro ó plata	1000
"Imité" of cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered.....	.329	Imité de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado.....	500
Ink, china, hair dye and any other kind of ink not specified.....	.082	Tinta de china, de teñir el pelo y cualquiera otra clase de tinta no especificada.....	125
Ink, printing	Free.	Tinta de imprenta.....	Libre.
Ink, writing.....	.082	Tinta de escribir.....	125
Ink powder, for writing .....	.082	Polvos de tinta para escribir....	125
Ink-drying powder.....	.082	Polvo ó arenilla para cartas....	125
Inkstands, of gold or silver .....	.658	Tinteros de oro ó plata.....	1000
Inkstands, not specified.....	.082	Tinteros no especificados.....	125
Ice.....	Free.	Hielo	Libre.
Incense .....	.049	Incienso	75
Inserting or insertion bands of linen or cotton.....	.329	Embutidos ó tiras para embutir, de lino ó de algodón.....	500
India rubber, manufactured, not specified.....	.164	Caucho manufacturado, no especificado.....	250
India rubber, in tubes or conduits, in sheets and in belts for machinery.....	.049	Caucho manufacturado, en tubos ó conductos, en láminas y en bandas para maquinarias.....	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Japanese, cotton.....	.164	Japonesas de algodón.....	250
Japan varnish, all kinds.....	.049	Charol de todas clases.....	75
Jars of iron, marble, alabaster, etc.....	.016	Jarrones de hierro, de mármol, alabastro, etc.....	25
Jars, not specified (according to the material).		Jarrones no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Jasper; see marble.....	.049	Jaspe; véase mármol.....	75
Jeans, cotton, white or colored ..	.164	Coquí de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	250
Jet and imitations, manufactured, but not set in gold or silver....	.164	Azabache y sus imitaciones manufacturado que no esté montado en oro ó plata.....	250
Jewels of gold or silver.....	.658	Joyas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Jewels, imitation.....	.164	Prendas falsas.....	250
Jewels, real.....	.658	Prendas finas.....	1000
Jewelry boxes and watch boxes..	.658	Cajitas preparadas para relojes de faltriquera y prendas finas.	1000
Juniper, or berries.....	.016	Enebrina ó semillas de enebro..	25
Kalsomine; see ultramarine blue.	.082	Kalsomine; véase azulillo ultramarino.....	125
Kettles of iron, tinned or not....	.016	Peroles de hierro, estén ó no estañados.....	25
Kettles not specified (according to the material).		Peroles no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Knives and forks, with handles gold or silver plated.....	.658	Cuchillos y tenedores con mango de hojilla de oro ó plata..	1000
Knives and forks of German silver or gilded or plated.....	.164	Cuchillos y tenedores de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados	250
Knives and forks not specified...	.082	Cuchillos y tenedores no especificados.....	125
Knives, pointed, ordinary, with or without sheaths; with handles of wood or other common material, for fishers, shoemakers, saddlers, gardeners, tobacconists, and in general those used in the arts or trades, and common large knives for mountaineers.....	.049	Cuchillos de punta, ordinarios, con vaina ó sin ella; los de mango de madera ú otra materia ordinaria para pescadores, zapateros, talabarteros, jardineros, tabaqueros y en general los que se emplean en las artes ú oficios y los cuchillos grandes ordinarios de monte.....	75
Knives, paper, of all kinds.....	.082	Cuchillos para papel, de todas clases.....	125
Knives, fine, for mountaineers...	.329	Cuchillos finos de monte.....	500
Labels and posters, printed or lithographed.....	1.316	Etiquetas y rótulos impresos ó litografiados.....	2000
Labels, blank, gummed or not...	.082	Etiquetas en blanco, engomadas ó sin engomar.....	125
Lace, blond, of linen or cotton...	.329	Blondas de lino ó de algodón...	500
Lace, blond, silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Blondas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Lace, imitation, of gold or silver.	.164	Encajes de oro ó plata, falsos....	250
Lace, real, of gold or silver.....	.658	Encajes de oro ó plata, finos....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Lace, woolen or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Encajes de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Lace, linen or cotton .....	.329	Encajes de lino ó de algodón	500
Lace, silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Encajes de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Ladles; see spoons.		Cucharones; véase cucharas.	
Lamps of German silver, or plated or gilded .....	.164	Lámparas de plata alemana ó plateadas ó doradas	250
Lamps of gold or silver .....	.658	Lámparas de oro ó plata	1000
Lamps, not specified .....	.049	Lámparas no especificadas. ...	75
Lamps, small, or rushlights .....	.049	Lamparillas ó mariposas para luz	75
Lampblack .....	.016	Humo negro	25
Lamp wicks .....	.049	Mechas y torcidos para lámparas.	75
Lancets, large and small .....	.082	Lancetas y lancetones	125
Lanterns of all kinds, with plated or gilded or German-silver chains, frames, or other pieces.	.164	Fanales, faroles y linternas que tengan las cadenas, aros ú otras piezas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas	250
Lanterns of all kinds, not specified .....	.049	Fanales, faroles y linternas no especificadas	75
Lanterns, paper .....	.082	Farolillos de papel	125
Lard, hogs', and butter .....	.016	Manteca de puerco y mantequilla	25
Latches (according to the material).		Pica-portes (según la materia de que sean).	
Latten; see brass.		Azofar; véase latón.	
Lattices or screens for doors or windows .....	.049	Trasparentes y celosías para puertas ó ventanas	75
Launches; see boats.		Lanchas; véase botes.	
Lavender .....	.016	Alhucema ó espliego	25
Lawn, cotton, white or colored ..	.329	Batistilla de algodón, blanca ó de color	500
Lawn, long, of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Estopilla de lino ó mezclado con algodón	250
Lawn, cotton, plain, figured, open-worked, or embroidered .....	.329	Lino de algodón, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado	500
Lead, white, or carbonate of lead.	.016	Albayalde ó carbonato de plomo.	25
Lead, chromate of, or English yellow .....	.016	Amarillo inglés ó cromato de plomo	25
Lead, red .....	.016	Azarcón ó minio	25
Lead, in pig or crude, bars, scraps, shavings, or sheets. ...	.016	Plomo en pasta ó en bruto, en barras, en cabillas, en rasura ó en láminas	25
Lead manufactured in any form not specified .....	.049	Plomo labrado en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Leather, patent, unmanufactured.	.164	Suela charolada ó patente, no manufacturada	250
Leather, colored or white, unmanufactured .....	.049	Suela colorada ó blanca, no manufacturada	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Leather manufactured in any form, not specified with other duty .....	.329	Suela manufacturada en cualquiera forma no especificada con otro derecho	500
Leeches .....	.016	Sanguijuelas	25
Lemonades .....	.016	Limonadas	25
Lenses; see eyeglasses.		Lentes; véase anteojos.	
Lentils .....	.016	Lentejas	25
Letter files, snuffboxes, portmonaies, cigar cases, spectacle cases, match boxes, card cases, albums, and any other similar articles that contain no gold or silver .....	.164	Carteras, tabaqueras, portamonedas, cigarreras, cajitas para anteojos, fosforeras, tarjeteras, albums y cualquier otro artículo semejante que no sea ó tenga algo de oro ó plata ..	250
Levels .....	.049	Niveles	75
"Liencillo" of cotton, white .....	.082	Liencillo de algodón, blanco	125
"Liencillo" of linen or of cotton, unbleached .....	.082	Liencillo de lino ó de algodón, crudo	125
"Liencillo" of linen or cotton, colored .....	.082	Liencillo de lino ó de algodón, de color	125
"Lienzo de Rosa" .....	.082	Lienzo de Rosa	125
Life-protectors; see canes.		Salva-vidas; véase bastones.	
Light-protectors of glass or crystal .....	.049	Guardabrisas de vidrio ó de cristal	75
Lignum vitæ in shavings .....	.0066	Guayacán en rasuras	10
Lime, common and hydraulic .....	.0066	Cal común y cal hidráulica	10
Lime, chloride of .....	.016	Cloruro de cal	25
Linen, coarse white, heavy .....	.082	Lomo de camello	125
Linseed, in grain or ground .....	.016	Linaza en grano ó molida	25
Lint for wounds .....	.082	Hilas para heridas	125
Liquors, sweet, not specified .....	.082	Licores dulces no especificados.	125
Liquor-cases, filled or empty, not included in a higher class .....	.082	Licoreras vacías ó con licor que no esté comprendido en una clase mayor	125
Litharge .....	.016	Litargirio	25
Lithographic stones .....	.016	Piedras de litografiar	25
Locks, stock, of iron, copper, or other metal, except gold or silver .....	.049	Cerraduras de hierro, cobre ú otro metal que no sea de oro ó plata	75
Locks, pad, of steel, iron, or copper .....	.049	Candados de acero, hierro ó cobre	75
Logwood shavings .....	.0066	Campeche en rasura	10
Lustring, cotton, colored .....	.164	Lustrillo de algodón, de color ..	250
Macaroni; see vermicelli .....	.082	Macarrones; véase fideos	125
Mace .....	.082	Flores de nuez moscada ó macis.	125
Machetes for cutting brush (agricultural implement)	Free.	Machetes de rozar (herramienta de agricultura)	Libre.
Machinery, etc., for lighting with gas, and to make it, by consent of the Government	Free.	Aparatos y máquinas para alumbrado por gas y para producirlo, previa orden del Gobierno	Libre.
Machinery, printing	Free.	Máquinas para las imprentas ..	Libre.

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Machinery, telegraphic	Free.	Máquinas para los telégrafos eléctricos	Libre.
Machinery and apparatus not specified, the total weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms.	.0066	Máquinas y aparatos no especificados, cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos	10
Machinery for effervescent waters.	.049	Máquinas para aguas gaseosas ..	75
Machinery and apparatus not specified, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms .....	.016	Máquinas y aparatos no especificados, cuyo peso total no exceda de mil kilogramos	25
Machinery for agriculture, mining, weaving mills, sawmills, and foundries	Free.	Máquinas propias para la agricultura, explotación de minas, telares, aserraderos y fundiciones	Libre.
Machinery for arts and trades, when imported by the artisans themselves, who shall declare the use that is intended to be made of them	Free.	Máquinas propias para artes y oficios, cuando los mismos industriales las importen, expresando el uso que han de hacer de ellas	Libre.
"Madapolán," white, of cotton ..	.082	Madapolán blanco de algodón ..	125
Magic lanterns; see stereoscopes.	.082	Linternas mágicas; véase estereoscopios	125
Magnets .....	.082	Imán	125
Maize .....	.0066	Maíz	10
Maizena, or flour of maize, prepared .....	.049	Maizena ó sea harina de maíz preparada	75
"Malvinas," colored, of cotton ..	.164	Malvinas de color, de algodón ..	250
Manganese mineral .....	.016	Manganeso mineral	25
Manigraphs .....	.049	Manígrafos	75
Manioc .....	.0066	Mañoco	10
Maniples .....	.329	Manipulos	500
Mantillas of silk net, linen, or cotton .....	.658	Mantillas de punto de seda, de lino ó de algodón	1000
Mantles; see capes.		Pelerinas; véase esclavinas.	
Maps of all kinds	Free.	Mapas de todas clases	Libre.
Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and every other similar stone, worked or polished in any form not specified .....	.049	Mármol, jaspe, alabastro, granito y toda otra piedra semejante, labrada ó pulida, en cualquier forma no especificada ..	75
Marbles .....	.082	Metras	125
Marble powder .....	.0066	Polvos de mármol	10
Marine glasses; see eyeglasses.		Binóculos; véase anteojos.	
Marjoram .....	.049	Orégano	75
Masks of all kinds .....	.082	Caretas de todas clases	125
Mastic; see paste.		Mastic; véase pasta.	
Matches of wax, wood, or tinder ..	.329	Fósforos de cerilla, de palito ó yesca	500
Match boxes; see letter files.		Fosforeras; véase carteras.	
Match ropes; see fuses.		Mechas; véase espoletas.	
"Matrimonio," cotton cloth .....	.082	Matrimonio de algodón	125
"Matrimonio" of linen or mixed with cotton .....	.164	Matrimonio de hilo ó mezclado con algodón	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Matting for floors.....	.049	Estera, esterilla y petate para piso.....	75
Mats for tables.....	.049	Esterilla para mesa.....	75
Mats of palm.....	.049	Petate.....	75
Mattocks; see hoes.....	Free.	Azadones; véase azadas.....	Libre.
Mattresses.....	.164	Colchones y jergones.....	250
Mattresses of all kinds.....	.164	Jergones de todas clases.....	250
Measures of leather, tape, or paper, loose or in cases.....	.082	Medidas de cuero, cinta ó papel, sueltas ó en estuches.....	125
Measures not specified (according to material).		Medidas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Meat, pickled, smoked, or salted, not specified.....	.016	Carne salpreso, ahumada ó salada, no especificada.....	25
Medicines; see drugs.		Medicinas; véase drogas.	
Meerscham.....	.049	Espuma de mar.....	75
Mercury or quicksilver.....	.082	Mercurio vivo ó azogue.....	125
Merino.....	.329	Merino.....	500
Merino, cotton.....	.164	Merino de algodón.....	250
Merry-go-rounds.....	.049	Circo de caballitos ó carrouselles.....	75
Metal, composition.....	.049	Composición de metal.....	75
Metal cloth, not specified (according to material).		Telas de metal no especificado (según la materia de que sean).	
Metronomes.....	.082	Metronomos ó metrómetros.....	125
Microscopes; see eyeglasses.		Microscópios; véase anteojos.	
Milk, condensed.....	.049	Leche condensada.....	75
Millet.....	.049	Mijo.....	75
Mills or handmills not specified.	.016	Molinos ó molinetes no especificados.....	25
Mills, wind.....	.0066	Molinos de viento.....	10
Millstones; see whetstones.		Piedras para moler; véase piedras para amolar.	
Minium.....	.016	Minio ó azarcon.....	25
Mirrors of all kinds and quicksilvered plate.....	.049	Espejos de todas clases y las lunas azogadas.....	75
Molds (according to the material).		Hormas (según la materia de que sean).	
Monuments, artistic; see articles.	Free.	Monumentos; véase objetos....	Libre.
Mortars, iron.....	.016	Almireces de hierro.....	25
Mortars not specified (according to the material).		Morteros no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	
Mosquito nets of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.658	Mosquiteros de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	1000
Mosquito nets of linen or cotton.....	.329	Mosquiteros de hilo ó de algodón.....	500
Mother-of-pearl in any form not specified.....	.164	Nácar en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	250
Motors, steam, of all kinds.....	Free.	Motores de vapor de todas clases.	Libre.
Mulberry-wood shavings.....	.0066	Mora en rasura.....	10
Mushrooms, dry or in sauce.....	.049	Hongos secos ó en salsa.....	75
Music, collections of.....	.0066	Colecciones de música.....	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Music boxes; see instruments of music .....	.c82	Cajas de música; véase instrumentos, etc.....	125
Muslins of cotton, white or colored, plain or worked, embroidered or openworked .....	.329	Muselinas de algodón, blancas ó de color, lisas ó labradas, bordadas ó caladas	500
Muslins of linen or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored..	.329	Muselinas de lino ó mezclado con algodón, crudo ó de color	500
Muslins of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Muselinas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Muslins of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Muselinas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Mustard in grain or ground.....	.049	Mostaza en grano ó molida.....	75
Muzzles and curbs of iron, steel, or copper, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed.....	.049	Bozales y barbadas de hierro, acero ó cobre, pulidos, charrolados, estañados ó bronceados.....	75
Muzzles and curbs of German silver, or gilded or plated .....	.164	Bozales y barbadas de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados ..	250
Muzzles and curbs of silver.....	.658	Bozales y barbadas de plata	1000
Nails, iron .....	.016	Clavazón de hierro.....	25
Nails, copper.....	.049	Clavazón de cobre	75
Nainsook .....	.164	Nansú	250
Nankeen, white or colored .....	.082	Coleta blanca ó de color	125
Nankeen, unbleached, No. 3, like burlaps (ordinary cloth of dark color that is regularly used to make coffee and cocoa sacks and for packing, although it has colored stripes or checks) ..	.016	Coleta cruda, N ^o . 3, similar del crudo (tela ordinaria de color oscuro que regularmente se emplea para hacer sacos de cacao y café y para enfardelar, aunque tenga listas ó cuadros de color).....	25
Nankeen, unbleached, No. 2, coarse, ordinary cloth, similar to fustian, having already been more or less bleached.....	.049	Coleta cruda, No. 2, tela cruda ordinaria y similar á la cotonía porque ya ha sido más ó menos blanqueada.....	75
Nankeen .....	.164	Mahón	250
Nankeen .....	.164	Nanquin y nanquinet	250
Napkins of all kinds; see towels ..	.164	Servilletas de todas clases; véase paños de mano	250
Necklaces, anodyne, for teething..	.082	Collares anodinos, para la dentición.....	125
Needles, knitting, of steel, wood, bone, India rubber, or other similar material .....	.016	Agujas para tejer, de acero, madera, hueso, caucho ú otra materia semejante	25
Needles, not specified.....	.164	Agujas no especificadas.....	250
Nets, fishing, of all kinds.....	.658	Chinchorros de todas clases....	1000
Nickel, manufactured, not specified.....	.049	Níquel manufacturado no especificado	75
Nipples.....	.082	Pesoneras	125
Nipples, gun, and for other arms of permitted importation..	.329	Chimeneas para escopetas y otras armas de permitida importación	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Biberones	125
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Mamaderas	125
Nursing bottles .....	.082	Teteros	125
Nuts in the shell .....	.049	Nueces con cáscaras	75
Nutgalls .....	.082	Nuez de agalla	125
Nutmegs and mace .....	.082	Nuez moscada y flores de nuez moscada	125
Oats .....	.0066	Avena	10
Oars for small boats .....	.0066	Remos para embarcaciones pequeñas	10
Orange-flower water .....	.016	Agua de azahares	25
Organs .....	.049	Organos	75
Organdy, of cotton, white or colored, plain, worked, open-worked, or embroidered .....	.329	Organdía de algodón, blanca ó de color, lisa, labrada, calada ó bordada	500
Ornaments for the head, of all kinds .....	.658	Adornos de cabeza de todas clases	1000
Osnaburgs, white or colored, striped or checked .....	.082	Crehuela blanca ó de color, rayada ó de cuadros	125
Objects for writing desks, not specified, not made of nor containing any gold or silver .....	.082	Artículos de escritorio no especificados y que no sean ó no tengan algo de oro ó plata	125
Objects of gold or silver or that contain these metals .....	.658	Artículos de oro ó plata ó que contengan algo de estos metales	1000
Objects imported for account of the Government of the Union	Free.	Artículos que se importen por cuenta del Gobierno de la Unión	Libre.
Objects of imitation gold or silver to sew or embroider .....	.164	Artículos de oro ó plata, falso, para coser ó bordar	250
Objects used only in the manufacture of hats, not specified .....	.049	Artículos que solo se empleen en la fabricación de sombreros, no especificados	75
Ocher, red .....	.0066	Almagre	10
Opera glasses; see eyeglasses.		Binóculos; véase anteojos.	
Ore of gold or silver	Free.	Mineral de oro ó plata	Libre.
Ore of iron, copper, or tin .....	.016	Mineral de hierro, cobre ó estaño.	25
Ossein .....	.049	Osteina	75
Overcoats; see cloaks.		Sobretodos; véase capas.	
Oil, almond .....	.049	Aceite de almendras	75
Oil, bene seed .....	.082	Aceite de ajonjolí	125
Oil, bone, for machinery .....	.016	Aceite de hueso para máquinas.	25
Oil, castor .....	.082	Aceite de tártago	125
Oil, cod-liver .....	.082	Aceite de hígado de bacalao	125
Oil, colza .....	.016	Aceite de colza	25
Oil, drying or liquid, for painters.	.049	Aceite secante ó liquido para pintores	75
Oil, fish .....	.049	Aceite de pescado	75
Oil, illuminating .....	.016	Aceite de alumbrar	25
Oil, kerosene .....	.016	Aceite de kerosene	25
Oil, linseed .....	.049	Aceite de linaza	75
Oil, olive .....	.016	Aceite de comer	25
Oil, palm .....	.049	Aceite de palma	75

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Oil, perfumed .....	.082	Aceite perfumado	125
Oil, sesame .....	.082	Aceite de sésamo	125
Oils, not specified .....	.082	Aceites no especificados	125
Oilcloths, for floors or for wrapping .....	.049	Encerados ó hules para pavimentos ó para enfardelar	75
Oilcloths, not specified, in any form .....	.082	Encerados ó hules, no especificados, en cualquiera forma	125
Oil-holders, not specified .....	.049	Aceiteras no especificadas	75
Olives .....	.049	Aceitunas	75
Omnibus; see carriages .....	.0066	Omnibus; véase coches	10
Onions .....	.016	Cebollas	25
Osier, unmanufactured .....	.016	Mimbre sin manufacturar	25
Pack thread and cordage .....	.049	Hilo acarreto y guarales ó cordeles	75
Paints or colors, not mentioned .....	.082	Colores ó pinturas, no expresados	125
Paints, ordinary, prepared in oil .....	.016	Pinturas ordinarias preparadas en aceite	25
Paintings and pictures on canvas, wood, paper, stone, metal, or other material .....	.082	Pinturas y retratos sobre lienzo, madera, papel, piedra, metal ú otra materia	125
Paint boxes, small .....	.082	Cajitas de pintura	125
Paint cases, with metal instruments, see embroidery cases .....	.164	Estuches para pinturas; véase estuches	250
Paint brushes of all kinds .....	.082	Pinceles y brochas de todas clases	125
Palm, not specified, unmanufactured; see straw .....	.016	Palma, no especificada, sin manufacturar; véase paja	25
Pamphlets .....	.016	Folletos	25
Pans, iron, except those for sugar mills, whether or not tinned or porcelain-lined .....	.016	Pailas de hierro que no sean para trapiches, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó no baño de loza	25
Pans, not specified, according to the material		Pailas, no especificadas (según la materia de que sean)	
Trousers of cotton stockinet; see drawers .....	.164	Pantalones de punto de media de algodón; véase calzoncillos	250
Trousers of linen or cotton; see drawers .....	.658	Pantalones de lino ó de algodón; véase calzoncillos	1000
Panoramas; see stereoscopes .....	.082	Panoramas; véase estereoscopios	125
Paper, waterproof, for printing; see pasteboard .....	.016	Papel impermeable para prensa; véase cartón	25
Paper, white printing, unsized	Free.	Papel blanco de imprenta sin cola ó goma	Libre.
Paper for cigarettes .....	.0066	Papel para cigarillos	10
Paper, wall, colored .....	.049	Papel pintado para tapicería	75
Paper, gilt or silvered, embossed in relief and painted for artificial flowers .....	.164	Papel dorado ó plateado, el estampado á manera de relieve y el pintado para flores	250
Paper, colored tissue or silk .....	.082	Papel de seda de color	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Paper, writing, wrapping paper, and any other paper not specified.....	.016	Papel de escribir, de estraza y cualquier otro no especificado.....	25
Paperweights.....	.082	Pisa-papeles.....	125
Paraffin in cakes; see spermaceti.....	.049	Parafina en pasta; véase esperma.....	75
Parasols; see umbrellas.....	.164	Quitasones; véase paraguas.....	250
Parchment, and its imitations in any form, not specified.....	.082	Pergaminos y sus imitaciones en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	125
Paste or mastic for polishing, and also that for the tips of billiard cues.....	.049	Pasta ó mastic para lustrar y también él que sirve para la punta de los tacos de billar.....	75
Paste, or composition imitating porcelain, granite, or other fine stone in any form not specified.....	.049	Pasta imitando la porcelana, el granito ú otra piedra fina, en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Paste or binding for books.....	.658	Pasta para libros y las pastas postizas para los mismos.....	1000
Paste for sharpening razors.....	.082	Pasta para afilar navajas.....	125
Pasteboard.....	.0066	Cartón en pasta.....	10
Pasteboard or waterproof paper for printing.....	.016	Cartón ó papel impermeable para prensa.....	25
Pasteboard made up or prepared in articles not specified.....	.049	Cartón manufacturado ó preparado en artículos no especificados.....	75
Phaëtons; see carriages.....	.0066	Faetones; véase coches.....	10
Plates, thin iron or other metal, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed.....	.049	Chapas de hierro ú otro metal, pulidas, charoladas, estafiadas ó bronceadas.....	75
Planes for carpenters.....	.049	Cepillos para carpinteros.....	75
Plates, thin iron or other metal, gilded or plated.....	.164	Chapas de hierro ú otro metal, doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Planes, jack and molding.....	.049	Garlopes, gullames y replanes.....	75
Plants, dry, collections of; see herbariums.....	Free.	Colecciones de plantas secas; véase herbarios.....	Libre.
Plants, live, of all kinds.....	Free.	Plantas vivas de todas clases.....	Libre.
Plaster in lumps or powder, and plaster of Paris.....	.0066	Yeso en piedra ó en polvo y el yeso mate.....	10
Plaster, manufactured, in any form not specified.....	.049	Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada.....	75
Plastrons for fencing; see fencing foils.....	.082	Petos de esgrima; véase floretes.....	125
Platinum or white gold, unmanufactured.....	Free.	Platino ú oro blanco sin manufacturar.....	Libre.
Playing cards.....	.329	Naipes.....	500
Pease, chick.....	.016	Garbanzos.....	25
Pease.....	.016	Frijoles.....	25
Peanuts.....	.049	Maní.....	75
Pears, fresh.....	.0066	Peras frescas.....	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pearls, imitation, not set in gold or silver .....	.164	Perlas falsas que no estén montadas en oro ó plata	250
Pearls, real. ....	.658	Perlas finas.	1000
Pens, writing, of gold or silver. ....	.658	Plumas para escribir, de oro ó plata	1000
Pens, writing, not specified .....	.082	Plumas para escribir, no especificadas	125
Penholders; see toothpicks. ....	.	Porta-plumas; véase palilleros.	
Penknives of all kinds. ....	.082	Cortaplumas de todas clases.	125
Pencils, slate .....	.0066	Lápices de pizarra.	10
Pencils not specified. ....	.082	Lápices no especificados.	125
Pencil-holders of gold or silver. ....	.658	Lapiceros de oro ó de plata	1000
Pencil-holders, not specified .....	.082	Lapiceros no especificados.	125
Pepper of all kinds .....	.049	Pimienta de todas clases.	75
Perambulators of all kinds for children .....	.049	Cochecitos para niños, de todas clases	75
Percales, cotton, colored. ....	.164	Percales de algodón, de colores.	250
Percales, fine, and special fabrics for bookbinding .....	.164	Percalinas y telas especiales para encuadernar libros.	250
Percussion caps .....	.329	Pistones, cápsulas y fulminantes	500
Perfumery of all kinds. ....	.082	Perfumería de todas clases.	125
Periodicals.	Free.	Periódicos.	Libre.
Personal effects brought with them for their use by foreign ministers and diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of the Union, and those of the diplomatic representatives of the Republic on their return to Venezuela	Free.	Efectos (los) que traigan consigo para su uso los ministros públicos y agentes diplomáticos extranjeros acreditados cerca del Gobierno de la Unión, y los agentes diplomáticos de la República á su regreso á Venezuela	Libre.
Perspiration guards. ....	.329	Sudaderes de todas clases.	500
Petroleum, crude .....	.0066	Petróleo bruto.	10
Petticoats of silk, ready-made.	1.316	Sayas de seda, hechas.	2000
Precious stones, set or not .....	.658	Piedras finas montadas ó sin montar	1000
Presses to copy letters and to stamp paper .....	.016	Prensas para copiar cartas y para timbrar papel	25
Pewter in any form not specified. ....	.049	Peltre en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Pianos without accessories .....	.0066	Pianos sin accesorios.	10
Pianos, mute, for practising exercises .....	.0066	Pianos mudos para ejercicios mecánicos	10
Piano stools; see stools .....	.049	Asientos de piano; véase taburetes	75
Picks.	Free.	Tasíes	Libre.
Pickaxes, iron, for agriculture.	Free.	Picos de hierro para agricultura.	Libre.
Pickles in vinegar .....	.016	Encurtidos en vinagre	25
Pickles in mustard .....	.049	Encurtidos en mostaza.	75
Picture frames; see frames. ....	.082	Marcos para retratos; véase cuadros.	152

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pillows, cushions, and small pillows of silk or mixed with other materials.....	. 658	Almojadadas, cojines y almohadillas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias.....	1000
Pillows, cushions, and small pillows not specified.....	. 164	Almojadadas, cojines y almohadillas no especificadas.....	250
Pillowcases of linen or cotton...	. 329	Fundas de almohada de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Pillowcases of holland cambric, or linen cambric or mixed with cotton.....	. 658	Fundas de almohada de holánbatista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón.....	1000
Pins of gold or silver.....	. 658	Alfileres de oro ó de plata.....	1000
Pins not specified.....	. 164	Alfileres no especificados.....	250
Pincers.....	. 049	Alicates.....	75
Pine scantling or scantling of any other kind of ordinary wood...	. 0066	Cuartones de pino, pichipén ú otra clase de madera ordinaria.	10
Pine boards and planks, or those of any other ordinary wood not planed nor grooved.....	. 0066	Tablas y tablones de pino, pichipén ú otra madera ordinaria sin cepillar ni machihembrar.	10
Pine boards and planks of pine, pitch pine, or other ordinary wood, planed or grooved.....	. 016	Tablas y tablones de pino, de pichipén ú otra madera ordinaria, cepilladas ó machihembradas.....	25
Pipes; see barrels.		Pipas; véase bariles.	
Pipes, smoking; see cigar-holders.		Pipas para fumar; véase boquillas.	
Pipes, wine.....	. 082	Botas para cargar vinos.....	125
Pipes, water, of iron or lead.....	. 0066	Cañerías ó conductos de hierro ó plomo.....	10
Piqué, cotton, white or colored..	. 164	Piqué de algodón, blanco ó de color.....	250
Pistols of all kinds.....	. 329	Pistolas de todas clases.....	500
Pistol holsters.....	. 329	Pistoleras ó cañoneras.....	500
Pitch, common, white, black, or red.....	. 0066	Pez común, blanca, negra ó rubia.....	10
Pitchers; see casters.		Aguaderas; véase angarillas.	
Priests' or church ornaments....	. 329	Ornamentos para uso de los sacerdotes y de las iglesias.....	500
Prints, paper; see engravings....	. 082	Estampas de papel; véase láminas.....	125
Printing machinery; see machinery.....	Free.	Máquinas para las imprentas; véase máquinas.....	Libre.
Printers' apparatus and utensils..	Free.	Aparatos y útiles para las imprentas.....	Libre.
Phosphorus, crude.....	. 082	Fósforo en pasta.....	125
Photographic apparatus or machinery.....	. 082	Aparatos ó máquinas para fotografías.....	125
Photographs of all kinds.....	. 082	Fotografías de todas clases.....	125
Plows and plowshares.....	Free.	Arados y rejas de arado.....	Libre.
Poisons to preserve skins.....	. 082	Venenos para preservar pieles..	125
Polishing stones; see touchstones..	. 049	Piedras de pulir; véase piedras de toque.....	75
Poplins, cotton.....	. 164	Popelinas de algodón.....	250

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Porcelain or china in any form not specified in other classes...	.049	Porcelana ó loza de china en cualquiera forma no especificada en otras clases.....	75
Portfolios.....	.082	Bultos y portafolios.....	125
Portmonnaies; see letter files.		Portamonedas; véase carteras.	
Portraits; see paintings.		Retratos; véase pinturas.	
Pots, iron, whether or not tinned or lined with porcelain.....	.016	Ollas de hierro, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó no tengan baño de loza.....	25
Pots, iron, with covers of tin-plate or brass.....	.049	Ollas de hierro con tapas de hoja de lata ó latón.....	75
Pots not specified (according to the material).		Ollas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Potash, common or calcined....	.016	Potasa común ó calcinada.....	25
Potash, nitrate of, or salts of niter.	.016	Potasa nitrato ó sal de nitro....	25
Potatoes.....	.016	Papas.....	25
Powder, gun.....	.164	Pólvora.....	250
Powder puffs.....	.082	Motas de pluma ó plumón para polvorear.....	125
Powderhorns.....	.329	Polvoreras.....	500
Powder boxes (according to the material).		Polveras (según la materia de que sean).	
Products of Colombia that are passed over the frontier if the products of Venezuela enjoy the same privilege.....	Free.	Productos de Colombia que se introduzcan por la frontera, si gozan de igual exención en aquella República las producciones de Venezuela.....	Libre.
Plumbago.....	.016	Lápiz-plomo ó mina de plomo..	25
Plumes for hearses, when they come separate from the hearses.	.658	Plumeros ó penachos para coches fúnebres cuando aquellos vengán separados de estos.	1000
Plums, dried.....	.049	Ciruelas pasas.....	75
Plush, chenille and cords of linen or cotton.....	.329	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de lino ó de algodón.....	500
Plush of cotton, imitation of velvet.....	.329	Felpa ó panilla de algodón imitación de terciopelo.....	500
Plush, chenille, and cords of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de lana ó mezclada con algodón..	500
Plush, chenille, and cords of silk or mixed with other materials..	.658	Felpa, felpilla y cordones de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000
Plush for hats.....	.049	Felpa para sombreros.....	75
Pulleys (according to the material).		Motones (según la materia de que sean).	
Pumice stone.....	.016	Piedra pómez.....	25
Pumps, water, with hose and other pieces.....	.0066	Bombas hidráulicas con sus tubos y demás piezas.....	10
Purses of linen or cotton.....	.329	Bolsas de lino ó de algodón para dinero.....	500
Purses of silk or mixed with other materials.....	.658	Bolsas de seda ó mezcladas con otras materias.....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Pruning hooks (agricultural implements)	Free.	Calabozo (instrumento de agricultura)	Libre.
Pruning hooks	Free.	Chicuras y chicurones	Libre.
Quadrants . . . . .	. 164	Octantes	250
Quicksilver . . . . .	. 082	Azogue ó mercurio vivo	125
Quilts, cotton . . . . .	. 164	Colchado de algodón	250
Railway materials	Free.	Materiales destinado exclusivamente para caminos de hierro.	Libre.
Raisins . . . . .	. 049	Pasas	75
Rakes (according to the material).		Escarmenadores (según la materia de que estén contruidos).	
Ratteen; see baize . . . . .	. 164	Ratina; véase bayeta	250
Rattan, unmanufactured . . . . .	. 016	Junco ó junquillo sin manufacturar	25
Rattan, manufactured, not specified . . . . .	. 049	Junco manufacturado, no especificado	75
Razors of all kinds, when the handles are not gilded or plated, that belong to the eighth class, and those of German silver or gilded or plated that pertain to the sixth class . . . . .	. 082	Navajas de todas clases que no tengan el mango de hojilla de oro ó plata que corresponden á la 8ª clase y las de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas que corresponden á la 6ª clase	125
Razors, fine stones for sharpening . . . . .	. 082	Piedras finas para amolar navajas	125
Reeds or rattan, unmanufactured . . . . .	. 016	Bejuco ó bejuquillo sin manufacturar	25
Reeds or rushes, unmanufactured . . . . .	. 016	Enea sin manufacturar	25
Reins . . . . .	. 329	Riendas	500
Rennet, extract of	Free.	Estracto de cuajo	Libre.
Retorts . . . . .	. 082	Retortas	125
Revolvers . . . . .	. 329	Revólvers	500
Ribbon, of linen or cotton . . . . .	. 329	Cintas de lino ó de algodón	500
Ribbon, of wool or mixed with cotton . . . . .	. 329	Cintas de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Ribbon, of silk or mixed with other materials . . . . .	. 658	Cintas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Ribbon, cloth, imitation of velvet . . . . .	. 329	Cintas de pana, imitación de terciopelo	500
Rice in grain . . . . .	. 0066	Arroz en grano	10
Rice, ground . . . . .	. 016	Arroz molido	25
Rifles . . . . .	. 329	Rifles	500
Rigging; see cables . . . . .	. 016	Jarcias; vease cables	25
Rings and buckles, covered with leather . . . . .	. 082	Argollas y hebillas forradas en cuero ó suela	125
Rivets, iron . . . . .	. 016	Estoperoles y remaches de hierro	25
Rivets, copper . . . . .	. 016	Estoperoles y remaches de cobre	25
Rivets not specified (according to the material).		Remaches y estoperoles no especificados (según la materia de que sean).	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Roofing, iron, galvanized or not, for edifices.....	.016	Techos de hierro, galvanizado ó nó, para edificios	25
Roofing, slate .....	.0066	Pizarras para techar	10
Roofing, clay tiles .....	.0066	Tejas de barro	10
Roofing, waterproof paper, for edifices and for other purposes ...	.0066	Cartón impermeable para techar edificios ú otros usos	10
Roots, alimentary, unprepared...	.016	Raíces alimenticias sin preparar.	25
Roots, alimentary, prepared in vinegar or pickle .....	.016	Raíces alimenticias, preparadas en vinagre ó en salmuera	25
Roots, alimentary, prepared as conserves .....	.049	Raíces alimenticias, preparadas como las conservas alimenticias	75
Rope .....	.016	Mecate	25
Rosin, red or black .....	.0066	Brea, rubia ó negra	10
Rosin, of copal and any other rosin not specified .....	.082	Resina de copal y cualquiera otra resina no especificada...	125
Roulette; see chess sets .....	.082	Juegos de ruleta; vease juegos ..	125
"Ruan," cloth of cotton, white ..	.082	Ruan de algodón, blanco	125
"Ruan," cloth of linen or mixed with cotton, white .....	.164	Ruan de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco	250
Ruches, of lace or any other fine fabric of linen or cotton .....	.658	Ruches de punto ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón	1000
Rum, of all kinds to 22 degrees Cartier, except from sugar cane, the importation of which is prohibited .....	.164	Aguardiente de todas clases hasta 22 grados Cartier, excepto él de caña que es de importación prohibida	250
Rushes not manufactured .....	.016	Junco ó junquillo sin manufacturar	25
Rushes manufactured, not specified .....	.049	Junco manufacturado, no especificado	75
Rye, in grain .....	.0066	Centeno en grano	10
Sabers or swords .....	.329	Sables ó espadas	500
Sacks, empty, of canvas, nankeen, burlaps, or other similar cloth.	.049	Sacos vacíos de cañamazo, de coleta, de crudo ú otra tela semejante	75
Sacks, small, of waterproof cloth, for samples of grain .....	.082	Saquitos de género encerado para muestras de grano	125
Saddles .....	.329	Sillas de montar	500
Saddletrees .....	.049	Fustes ó armazones para monturas	75
Saffron .....	.082	Azafrán	125
Safes, money, of iron .....	.016	Cajas de hierro para guardar dinero	25
Sago .....	.016	Sagu	25
Sails, of canvas, duck, or sail-cloth for vessels .....	.049	Velas de lona, loneta ó cotonía para buques	75
Sails for small boats .....	.0066	Velas para embarcaciones menores	10
Saltpeter .....	.016	Salitre	25
Salts of niter or nitrate of potash.	.016	Sal de nitro ó nitrato de potasa.	25
"Savage," cotton cloth, white .....	.082	Savaje de algodón, blanco	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Samples of merchandise in small pieces, weighing not more than 25 kilograms	Free.	Muestras de mercancías en pequeños pedazos cuyo peso no exceda de 25 kilogramos ..	Libre.
Samples of wall-paper, not exceeding 50 centimeters in length	Free.	Muestras de papel de tapicería, que no excedan de 50 centímetros de largo	Libre.
Sandpaper, of cloth or paper ....	.016	Lija con base de género ó de papel	25
Sandal-wood shavings .....	.0066	Sandalino rosado en rasura	10
Sardines, packed in oil or in any other form .....	.016	Sardinas prensadas en aceite ó en cualquiera otra forma	25
Sashes or belts of cotton stockinet.	.164	Bandas ó fajas de tejido de punto de media de algodón. ...	250
Sashes or belts of linen or cotton.	.329	Bandas ó fajas de lino ó de algodón	500
Sashes or belts of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Bandas ó fajas de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Sashes or belts of silk or mixed with other materials. ....	.658	Bandas ó fajas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias	1000
Sassafras bark and every medicinal bark .....	.082	Corteza de sasafrás y toda corteza medicinal	125
Satin of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Razo de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Satin and satinet of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Razo y racete de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Satin of cotton, white or colored .	.164	Racete de algodón, blanco ó de color	250
Sauces of all kinds .....	.049	Salsas de todas clases	75
Sausages of every kind .....	.049	Chorizos y toda clase de embuchados	75
Saws and handsaws .....	.049	Sierras y serruchos	75
Scabbards for swords, sabers, and daggers .....	.329	Vainas para espadas, sables y puñales	500
Scales; see balances.		Pesos; véase balanzas.	
Scarfs; see shawls.		Paños; véase chales.	
Shades, not specified .....	.049	Briseras, no especificadas	75
Shades with stands of German silver or gilded or plated .....	.164	Briseras con pié de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.	250
Shades with stands of gold or silver .....	.658	Briseras con pié de oro ó plata .	1000
Shawls or scarfs of cotton muslin, lace, or other cotton fabric, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered .....	.329	Chales ó paños de muselina de algodón, punto ú otra tela de algodón, lisos, labrados, calados ó bordados	500
Shawls of lace, linen, or cotton, plain, figured, openworked, or embroidered .....	.658	Chales de punto, de lino ó de algodón, lisos, labrados, calados ó bordados	1000
Shawls of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Chales de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Shawls of wool or mixed with cotton, embroidered or trimmed with silk .....	.658	Chales de lana ó mezclada con algodón con bordados ó adornos de seda	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Shawls of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Chales de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.....	1000
Shaving sets.....	.164	Cajas ó sean necesarios para afeitar.....	250
Slates, book.....	.0066	Libros de pizarra.....	10
Slates, with or without frames....	.0066	Pizarras con marcos ó sin ellos.	10
Slate pencils.....	.0066	Lápices de pizarra.....	10
Spangles, imitation.....	.164	Lentejuelas falsas.....	250
Spangles, genuine.....	.658	Lentejuelas finas.....	1000
Spatulas.....	.082	Espátulas.....	125
Stairs or ladders (according to the material).		Escaleras (según la materia de que estén construidas).	
Stamps; see seals.....	.082	Timbres; véase sellos.....	125
Stationery articles not specified, and not made of or containing gold or silver.....	.082	Artículos de escritorio no especificados y que no sean ó no tengan algo de oro ó plata....	125
Statues of iron, marble, granite, etc.....	.016	Estátuas de hierro, mármol, granito etc.....	25
Staves.....	.016	Duelas.....	25
Stays of all kinds.....	.329	Cotillas de todas clases.....	500
Straw and palm, unmanufactured, not specified.....	.016	Paja y palma no especificada, sin manufacturar.....	25
Straw braid, in pieces, for hats....	.049	Esterilla en pieza para sombrero.	75
Screens of metal, paper, cloth, etc.....	.082	Pantallas de metal, de papel, de tela etc.....	125
Screws and bench screws.....	.049	Tornos y tornillos de banco....	75
Seals and stamps for letters.....	.082	Sellos y timbres para cartas....	125
Seasonings for food, not specified.	.049	Sustancias para condimentar los alimentos, no especificadas...	75
Seed for sowing.....	Free.	Semillas para sembrar.....	Libre.
Semola, cracked, to make Italian pastes.....	.016	Sémola quebrantada para hacer fideos.....	25
Serge, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	.329	Sarga ó sarguilla de lana ó mezclada con algodón.....	500
Serge, of silk or mixed with other material.....	.658	Sarga ó sarguilla de seda ó mezclada con otra materia..	1000
Sepulchers; see tombstones.....	.0066	Sepulcros; véase túmulos.....	10
Sextants.....	.164	Sextantes.....	250
Sheets of linen or cotton.....	.164	Sábanas de lino ó de algodón...	250
Sheeting, unbleached, of linen or cotton.....	.082	Cotí crudo de lino ó de algodón.	125
Sheeting of linen or mixed with cotton, bleached or colored....	.164	Cotí de lino ó mezclado con algodón, blanco ó de color....	250
Shells, loose or made up in pieces or ornaments.....	.164	Caracoles y conchitas sueltas ó formando piezas ó adornos...	250
Shell, Persian, calcined.....	.082	Caracol de Persia, calcinado....	125
Shell, tortoise, unmanufactured..	.082	Caréy sin manufacturar.....	125
Shell, tortoise, and imitations manufactured in any form without gold or silver trimmings...	.164	Caréy y sus imitaciones manufacturado en cualquiera forma, sin adornos de oro ó plata....	250
Shellac; see wax.....	.049	Zulaque; véase lacre.....	75

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	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Sheepskins, undressed.....	. 329	Zaleas ó pellones.....	500
Sleeves of silk, Holland cambric, or any other fine fabric of linen or cotton.....	. 658	Mangas ó mangillos de seda, de holán-batista ó de cualquiera otra tela fina de lino ó de algodón.....	1000
Spectacles; see eyeglasses.		Espejuelos; véase anteojos.	
Spectacle cases; see letter files.		Cajitas para anteojos; véase Carteras.	
Spermaceti and paraffin in bulk..	. 049	Esperma de ballena y parafina en pasta.....	75
Steam apparatus to generate steam from residue of petroleum.....	Free.	Aparatos para generar vapor del residuo del petróleo.....	Libre.
Stearin, unmanufactured.....	. 016	Esterina sin manufacturar.....	25
Steel in pieces, polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed, not specified.....	. 049	Acero en piezas, pulidas, charoladas, estafiadas ó bronceadas, que no estén especificadas.	75
Steel in ingots, in bars or rods, in filings and sheets.....	. 016	Acero en pasta ó en bruto, en barras ó cabillas, en rasura y en láminas.....	25
Steel, covered or not, for crinolines and bustles.....	. 164	Acero forrado ó no forrado para crinolinas y miriñaques.....	250
Steelyards; see balances.		Romanas; véase balanzas.	
Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, and other similar apparatus.....	. 082	Estereoscopios, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, linternas mágicas y demás aparatos semejantes.....	125
Stew pans, tinned or porcelain-lined or not.....	. 016	Cacerolas de hierro, estafiadas ó sin estañar y con baño de loza ó sin él.....	25
Sweets of all kinds.....	. 049	Dulces de todas clases.....	75
Scissors of gold or silver.....	. 658	Tijeras de oro ó plata.....	1000
Scissors, not specified.....	. 082	Tijeras no especificadas.....	125
Shingles.....	. 0066	Tejamaní.....	10
Shirts made entirely of cotton...	. 329	Camisas hechas de algodón sin nada de lino.....	500
Shirts of linen or cotton shirts that contain any linen.....	. 658	Camisas hechas de lino ó las de algodón que tengan algo de lino.....	1000
Shirts of wool.....	. 658	Camisas hechas de lana.....	1000
Shirts of wool or mixed with cotton, embroidered or ornamented with silk.....	. 658	Camisas hechas de lana ó mezclada con algodón, con bordados ó adornos de seda.....	1000
Shirts, under, of wool or mixed with cotton.....	. 329	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de lana ó mezcladas con algodón.	500
Shirts, under, of cotton stockinet.	. 164	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de tejido de punto de media de algodón.....	250
Shirts, under, of silk or mixed with other materials.....	. 658	Almillas ó guarda-camisas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.....	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Shirt bosoms of paper or cloth-lined .....	.082	Pecheras de papel ó forradas con género	125
Shirt bosoms of linen or cotton, for men or women .....	.658	Pecheras de lino ó de algodón para hombres ó mujeres	1000
Sienna and black earth, for polishing .....	.0066	Tierra de siena y tierra negra para limpiar	10
Sieves of copper wire, leather or hair .....	.082	Cedazos de alambre de cobre, de cuero ó de cerda	125
Sieves of iron wire .....	.016	Cedazos de alambre de hierro ..	25
Silesia of cotton, white .....	.082	Platilla de algodón, blanca ..	125
Silesia of linen or mixed with cotton, white .....	.082	Platilla de lino ó mezclada con algodón, blanca	125
Silesia, unbleached, of linen or cotton .....	.082	Platilla cruda de lino ó de algodón	125
Silk, pure or mixed, in any form not specified .....	.658	Seda pura ó mezclada, en cualquiera forma no especificada ..	1000
Silver, articles of; see gold .....	.658	Plata, efectos de; véase oro ..	1000
Silver, unmanufactured	Free.	Plata sin manufacturar	Libre.
Silver in lawful money	Free.	Plata en moneda legítima	Libre.
Silver worked in any form .....	.658	Plata labrada en cualquiera forma	1000
Silver, German, in any form ..	.164	Plata alemana en cualquiera forma	250
Silver leaf; see gold leaf		Hojilla de plata; véase hojilla.	
"Simpático," cloth, of cotton, white .....	.082	Simpático de algodón, blanco ..	125
Skins, sheep, dressed .....	.164	Badanas	250
Skin robes of all kinds .....	.329	Pellones ó sales de todas clases.	500
Skins, tanned, unmanufactured, except white or colored sole leather that pertains to the 4th class .....	.164	Pieles curtidas, no manufacturadas, excepto la suela blanca ó colorada, que corresponde á la 4ª clase	250
Skins, untanned, unmanufactured.	.049	Pieles sin curtir, no manufacturadas	75
Skins, tanned, prepared in shoes.	1.316	Pieles curtidas preparadas en calzado	2000
Skins, tanned, manufactured, not specified .....	.329	Pielas curtidas, manufacturadas, no especificadas	500
Skirts, cotton, made or in parts ..	.164	Enaguas de algodón, hechas ó en cortes	250
Skirts, linen or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Enaguas de lino ó mezclado con algodón	500
Skirts of Holland lawn or linen cambric or mixed with cotton ..	.658	Enaguas de holán-batista ó clarín de lino ó mezclado con algodón	1000
Skirts, fine, of all kinds .....	.658	Faldellines de todas clases ..	1000
Silk fabric for slippers .....	.658	Género ó tejido de seda para chinelas	1000
Slipper material, not specified ..	.164	Género ó tejido para chinelas no especificado	250
Spirit meters of all kinds .....	.082	Pesalicores ó areómetros de todas clases	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar</i>
Springs, for carriages, wagons, and carts.....	Free.	Resortes para coches, carros y carretas	Libre.
Stirrups of steel, iron, or copper, japanned, bronzed, or tinned...	.049	Estribos de acero, hierro ó cobre, charolados, bronceados ó estañados.....	75
Stirrups of German silver or gilded or plated .....	.164	Estribos de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados.....	250
Stirrups of gold or silver.....	.658	Estribos de oro ó plata.....	1000
Shoes, rubber .....	.164	Calzado de goma.....	250
Shoes, made, not specified.....	1. 316	Calzado hecho, no especificado.	2000
Shoes, in pieces, unsoled .....	.329	Calzado en cortes ó sin suela..	500
Shoe horns (according to the material),		Calzadores (según la materia de que sean).	
Shoestrings .....	.082	Cordonado para zapatos	125
Shoemakers' thread.....	.049	Hilaza ó hilo de zapatero.....	75
Shooks for boxes.....	.049	Tablitas de madera, preparadas para hacer cajas.....	75
Shot.....	.016	Perdigones	25
Shoulders; see hams.		Paletas; véase jamones.	
Shovels, agricultural implements.	Free.	Palas, herramienta de agricultura	Libre.
Showbills; see handbills.....	1. 316	Cartelones; véase carteles.....	2000
Smoothing irons.....	.016	Planchas para aplanchar.....	25
Soap, white, mottled, called Castile or Marseilles .....	.082	Jabón blanco, jaspeado, llamado de castillo ó de marsella..	125
Soap, common .....	.082	Jabón común	125
Soapstone for tailors.....	.049	Jabón de piedra, llamado de sastre	75
Soap, perfumed.....	.082	Jabón perfumado	125
Socks; see hose.		Escarpines; véase calcetas.	
Soda, bicarbonate.....	.016	Bicarbonata de soda.....	25
Soda, common or calcined.....	.016	Soda ó sosa común ó calcinada.	25
Solder preparation.....	.049	Preparación para soldaduras...	75
Sole leather, colored or white, unmanufactured .....	.049	Suela colorada ó blanca, no manufacturada.....	75
Sole leather, manufactured in any form and not rated for other duty.....	.329	Suela manufacturada en cualquiera forma, no especificada con otro derecho.....	500
Sponge .....	.082	Esponja	125
Spoons or ladles of steel, iron, copper, pewter, brass, or tin...	.049	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de acero, hierro, cobre, peltre, latón ú hoja de lata...	75
Spoons or ladles of German silver, or gilded, or plated.....	.164	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de plata alemana ó dorados ó plateados	250
Spoons or ladles of silver or gold.....	.658	Cucharas, cucharitas ó cucharones de plata ú oro	1000
Stockings; see hose.		Medias; véase calcetas.	
Stockinet, cotton.....	.164	Tejidos de punto de media, de algodón	250
Stockinet, silk, in any form.....	.658	Tejidos de punto de media de seda en cualquiera forma	1000

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Stockinet of crochet, linen, wool, or cotton.....	.329	Tejidos de crochet, de lino, lana ó algodón.....	500
Stoles, priests' garments.....	.329	Estolas, ornamentos de iglesias.	500
Stools or piano stools, of whatever material.....	.049	Taburetes ó asientos de piano, de cualquiera materia de que sean.....	75
Stoppers with caps of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain.....	.049	Tapas con coronillas de metal, vidrio, cristal ó porcelana....	75
Stoves, portable.....	.016	Anafes de hierro.....	25
Stoves, baking, of copper.....	.049	Hornillos de cobre.....	75
Stoves, iron, baking.....	.016	Hornillos de hierro.....	25
Swords or sabers.....	.329	Espadas ó sables.....	500
Sword blades.....	.329	Hojas para espadas.....	500
Sumac in powder or in branch...	.016	Zumaque en polvo ó en rama...	25
Snuffboxes; see letter files.		Tabaqueras; véase carteras.	
Spunk, or wicks for spunkboxes.	.082	Yesca ó mechas para los yesqueros.....	125
Spunkboxes.....	.082	Yesqueros.....	125
Spurs of steel, iron, brass, or copper, japanned, bronzed, or tinned.....	.049	Espuelas de acero, hierro, latón ó cobre, charoladas, bronceadas ó estafiadas.....	75
Spurs of German silver, or gilded or plated.....	.164	Espuelas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Spurs of gold or silver.....	.658	Espuelas de oro ó plata.....	1000
Stumps, for drawing.....	.049	Esfuminos.....	75
Studs, shirt, of gold or silver....	.658	Ojetes de oro ó plata.....	1000
Studs, shirt, not specified.....	.164	Ojetes no especificados.....	250
Sugar mills, complete, of iron...	Free.	Juegos de trapiche de hierro....	Libre.
Sulphur, flowers or crude.....	.016	Azufre en flor ó en pasta.....	25
Sunshades; see umbrellas.		Sombrillas; véase paraguas.	
Suspenders or elastic webbing of all kinds.....	.329	Tirantes ó elásticas de todas clases.....	500
Suspensories of all kinds.....	.082	Suspensorios de todas clases....	125
Spyglasses; see eyeglasses.		Catalejos; véase anteojos.	
Syphons for gaseous waters.....	.049	Sifones para aguas gaseosas....	75
Syringes of all kinds.....	.082	Jeringas de todas clases.....	125
Syrups, not medicinal.....	.049	Jarabes que no sean medicinales.	75
Tablecloths of all kinds.....	.164	Manteles de todas clases.....	250
Table service of gold or silver...	.658	Vajilla de oro ó plata.....	1000
Tackle and cordage, or rope.....	.016	Jarcias y cordelería ó mecate...	25
Tacks, shoemakers'.....	.016	Brocas de hierro para zapateros.	25
Tacks, iron.....	.016	Tachuelas de hierro.....	25
Tacks not specified (according to the material).		Tachuelas no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Taffety.....	.658	Tafetán y tafetancillo.....	1000
Talc, in sheets or powder.....	.049	Talco en hojas ó en polvo....	75
Talc, manufactured, in any form not specified.....	.164	Talco manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada..	250
Tallow, crude, in cake or pressed.	.049	Sebo en rama, en pasta ó prensada.....	75
Tallow prepared for stearin candles or stearin.....	.016	Sebo preparado para bujías estearicas ó estearina.....	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
"Tangep," or glazed cotton cloth.	.164	Tangep ó linó de algodón engomado.	250
Tannin.	.082	Tanino.	125
Tape, linen or cotton.	.329	Cintas de lino ó de algodón.	500
Tapioca.	.016	Tapioca.	25
Tar, mineral or vegetable.	.0066	Alquitrán, mineral ó vegetal.	10
Tarlatan of cotton, white or colored, plain, figured, open-worked, or embroidered.	.329	Tarlatán de algodón, blanco ó de color, liso, labrado, calado ó bordado.	500
Tassels of linen or cotton.	.329	Borlas de lino ó de algodón.	500
Tassels of wool or mixed with cotton.	.329	Borlas de lana ó mezclada con algodón.	500
Tassels of silk or mixed with other material.	.658	Borlas de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.	1000
Tassels of gold or silver.	.658	Borlas de oro ó plata.	1000
Transparencies and blinds for doors or windows.	.049	Trasparentes y celosías para puertas ó ventanas.	75
Traveling accouterments.	.164	Necesarios de viaje.	250
Trays of German silver or plated or gilded.	.164	Azafates de plata alemana ó plateados ó dorados.	250
Trays of brass, iron, copper, or other ordinary material, japanned or not, and with or without inlaid work or incrustation.	.049	Azafates de latón, hierro, cobre ú otra materia ordinaria, charoladas ó sin charolar y con embutidos ó incrustaciones ó sin ellos.	75
Tea.	.082	Té.	125
Teeth, artificial.	.164	Dientes artificiales.	250
Telescopes; see eyeglasses.		Telescopios; véase anteojos.	
Thermometers.	.164	Termómetros.	250
Thread of linen or cotton to sew, embroider, or knit.	.082	Hilo de lino ó de algodón para coser, bordar ó tejer.	125
Thread of imitation gold or silver.	.164	Hilo de oro ó de plata, falso.	250
Thread of real gold or silver.	.658	Hilo de oro ó plata, fino.	1000
Thimbles of gold or silver.	.658	Dedales de oro ó plata.	1000
Thimbles, not specified.	.164	Dedales no especificados.	250
Tiles for floors, of clay, marble, or other material, not over 60 centimeters.	.0066	Baldosas para pisos, de barro, mármol ú otra materia, hasta 60 centímetros.	10
Timber for shipbuilding and logs of pine, pitchpine, oak, or other ordinary woods for sawing into lumber.	Free.	Maderas aparejadas á la construcción naval y las trozas de pino, pichipén, roble ó de otras maderas ordinarias propias para ser aserradas.	Libre.
Timber, ordinary, such as boards, beams, and scantling of pine, pitchpine, or any other, without being planed or grooved.	.0066	Maderas ordinarias, como tablas, vigas y cuarterones de pino, pichipén ó cualquiera otra, sin cepillar ni machihembrar.	10
Timber, sawed, planed, or grooved.	.016	Maderas aserradas, cepilladas ó machihembradas.	25

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Tin, pure or alloyed, in ingots, bars, sheets, or crude .....	.016	Estaño puro ó ligado, en pasta, en barra, en planchas ó en rama	25
Tin, manufactured, in form not specified .....	.049	Estaño manufacturado, en piezas no especificadas	75
Tin plate, unmanufactured .....	.016	Hoja de lata sin manufacturar..	25
Tin plate, manufactured in articles not specified .....	.049	Hoja de lata manufacturada en artículos no especificados	75
Tinsel and spangles .....	.164	Oropel y hojilla	250
Tires for carriages, wagons, and carts	Free.	Llantas para coches, carros y carretas	Libre.
Tissue .....	.658	Tisú	1000
Trimmings of linen or cotton ....	.329	Pasamanería de lino ó de algodón	500
Trimmings of wool or mixed with cotton .....	.329	Pasamanería de lana ó mezclada con algodón	500
Trimmings of silk or mixed with other material .....	.658	Pasamanería de seda ó mezclada con otra materia	1000
Trimmings of imitation gold or silver .....	.164	Pasamanería de oro ó plata, falsa	250
Trimmings of real gold or silver ..	.658	Pasamanería de oro ó plata, fina	1000
Twine, letter, and every other thick thread of hemp, pita grass, linen, or cotton not used for sewing, embroidering or knitting .....	.049	Hilo de cartas y todo otro hilo grueso de cáñamo, de pita, de lino ó de algodón, que no sea él de coser, bordar ó tejer.	75
Tobacco, cut to make cigarettes ..	.049	Tabaco picado para fabricar cigarrillos	75
Tobacco, in leaf .....	.329	Tabaco en rama	500
Tobacco, manufactured and prepared in any form not specified.	.658	Tabaco elaborado y tabaco preparado en cualquiera forma no especificada	1000
Tobacco stems .....	.329	Tallos ó palitos de hoja de tabaco	500
Toilet powder of rice .....	.082	Polvos de arroz para el tocador.	125
Toilet powder, perfumery .....	.082	Florilina, perfumería	125
Tombstones or sepulchers .....	.0066	Túmulos ó sepulcros	10
Tongs .....	.049	Tenazas	75
Tongues, smoked, salted, or in pickle .....	.016	Lenguas ahumadas, saladas ó en salmuera	25
Toothpicks or penholders of gold or silver .....	.658	Palilleros ó portaplumas de oro ó plata	1000
Toothpicks or penholders, not specified .....	.082	Palilleros ó portaplumas no especificados	125
Toothpicks of goose quills .....	.164	Plumas de ganso, preparadas, para limpiar los dientes	250
Topographic plans of mines, printed	Free.	Planas topográficas de minas, impresas	Libre.
Tow; see hemp .....	.0066	Estopa; véase cáñamo	10
Tow, tarred .....	.0066	Estopa embreada	10

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Towels, hand, and napkins of all kinds. ....	.164	Paños de mano y servilletas de todas clases.	250
Toys of all kinds for children. ....	.016	Juguetes de todas clases para niños.	25
Trowels for masons. ....	.049	Cucharas de albañil.	75
Tulle of cotton or pita grass. ....	.329	Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita.	500
Tulle of cotton or pita grass, prepared in articles not specified. ....	.658	Punto ó tul de algodón ó pita, preparado en artículos no especificados.	1000
Tulle of wool or mixed with cotton. ....	.329	Punto de lana ó mezclada con algodón.	500
Tulle of silk or mixed with other material. ....	.658	Punto de seda ó mezclada con otra materia.	1000
Trumpets of iron, copper, brass, or other similar material, not for carriages or wagons. ....	.049	Bocinas de hierro, cobre, latón u otra materia semejante, que no sean de coches ó carretas.	75
Trumpets, gilded or plated. ....	.164	Bocinas doradas ó plateadas.	250
Trumpets for carriages or wagons. ....	.0066	Bocinas para coches ó carretas.	10
Trunks, empty. ....	.082	Baúles vacíos.	125
Trusses of all kinds. ....	.082	Bragueros de todas clases.	125
Tube-cleaners. ....	.049	Limpiadores para tubos.	75
Turpentine, common Venetian. ....	.016	Trementina común de Venecia.	25
Turpentine, spirits of. ....	.016	Aguarras ó espíritu de trementina.	25
Type, printing.	Free.	Tipos de imprenta.	Libre.
Ultramarine, blue and kalsomine. ....	.082	Azulillo ultramarino y kalsomine.	125
Umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades of wool, linen, or cotton. ....	.164	Paraguas, sombrillas ó quitasoles de lana, lino ó algodón.	250
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades of silk or mixed with other materials. ....	.329	Paraguas, paraguitos, quitasoles ó sombrillas de seda ó mezclada con otras materias.	500
Urns; see jars.		Urnas; véase jarrones.	
Utensils, iron, for domestic use, with or without tinned or porcelain lining. ....	.016	Piezas de hierro para el servicio doméstico, estén ó no estén estañadas y tengan ó nó baño de loza.	25
Utensils of the foregoing class, with tin or brass covers. ....	.049	Piezas de la clase anterior, con tapa de hoja de lata ó latón.	75
Valises or traveling sacks. ....	.082	Maletas ó sacos para viajes.	125
Vanilla. ....	.082	Vainilla.	125
Varnishes of all kinds. ....	.049	Barnices de todas clases.	75
Vegetables prepared in vinegar or pickle. ....	.016	Hortaliza preparada en vinagre ó en salmuera.	25
Vegetables prepared like food conserves. ....	.049	Hortaliza preparada como las conservas alimenticias.	75
Vegetables "au naturel." ....	.016	Hortaliza sin preparar.	25
Veils for evening wear. ....	.329	Sereneras ó abrigos.	500
Velocipedes of all kinds. ....	.049	Velocípedos de todas clases.	75
Velvet, silk or mixed. ....	.658	Terciopelo de seda ó mezclado.	1000
Velvet, cotton; see corduroy. ....	.329	Panilla de algodón; véase pana.	500

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Veneer wood, for furniture.....	.016	Chapas de madera para enchar muebles.....	25
Vermicelli, macaroni, Italian and other similar pastes.....	.082	Fideos, macarrones, tallarines y demás pastas semejantes...	125
Vinegar, common and empyreumatic.....	.016	Vinagre común y vinagre empi-reumático.....	25
Vises of iron, for blacksmiths....	.016	Tornillos grandes de hierro para herreros.....	25
Visors, for caps and helmets.....	.049	Viseras para cachuchas y morri-ones.....	75
Wafers.....	.082	Obleas.....	125
Wagons, carts, and wheelbarrows..	.0066	Carros, carretas y carretillas de mano.....	10
Waiters, of German silver or plated or gilded.....	.164	Bandejas de plata alemana ó doradas ó plateadas.....	250
Waiters, of brass or other ordi-nary material, japanned or not and with or without inlaid work or incrustations.....	.049	Bandejas de latón ú otra materia ordinaria, charoladas ó sin charolar y con embutidos ó incrustaciones ó sin ellas....	75
Walnut wood.....	.016	Madera de nogal.....	25
"Warandol," unbleached, of linen or cotton, although with stripes or colored flowers.....	.082	Warandol crudo de lino ó de algodón, aunque tenga listas ó flores de color.....	125
"Warandol," white or colored, of linen or mixed with cotton....	.164	Warandol blanco ó de color, de lino ó mezclado con algodón..	250
Watches of all kinds.....	.658	Relojes de faltriquera de todas clases.....	1000
Watch movements, minute hands, hands, springs, and other parts..	.164	Minuteros ó manecillas, muelle-citos, resortes y otras piezas para el interior de los relojes.	250
Watchkeys, of gold or silver....	.658	Llaves de oro ó plata para re-lojes.....	1000
Watchkeys, not specified.....	.164	Llaves para relojes no especi-ficadas.....	250
Watch boxes and jewel boxes....	.658	Cajitas preparadas para relojes de faltriquera y prendas finas.	1000
Waters to clean metals.....	.082	Aguas para limpiar metales...	125
Waters, mineral or gaseous.....	.016	Aguas minerales ó gaseosas....	25
Water, orange-flower.....	.016	Agua de azahares.....	25
Water for the toilet or hair wash..	.082	Agua de color para el tocador y para lavar el pelo.....	125
Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, crude.....	.049	Cera negra ó amarilla vegetal sin labrar.....	75
Wax, pure white or mixed, crude..	.082	Cera blanca pura ó mezclada sin labrar.....	125
Wax, mineral, crude.....	.082	Cera mineral sin labrar.....	125
Wax, manufactured in any form except in toys for children.....	.164	Cera manufacturada en cual-quiera forma, excepto en ju-guetes para niños.....	250
Wax, sealing.....	.082	Lacre para cartas.....	125

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Wax in cakes or shellac.....	.049	Lacre en panes ó zulaque.....	75
Weed hooks and pruning hooks..	Free.	Escardillas y tasies.....	Libre.
Weights, iron .....	.016	Pesas de hierro	25
Weights not specified (according to the material).		Pesas, no especificadas (según la materia de que sean).	
Wheat, in grain.....	.0066	Trigo en grano.....	10
Wheels for carriages, wagons, and carts.....	.0066	Ruedas para coches, carros y carretas	10
Wheelbarrows; see wagons.....	.0066	Carretillas de mano; véase carros.....	10
Whetstones and millstones of all kinds and in any form not specified .....	.016	Piedras para amolar y para moler, de todas clases y en cualquiera forma no especificada..	25
Wicks, or spun cotton floss for wicks.....	.164	Pábilo ó algodón hilado flojo para pábilo	250
Windmills .....	.0066	Molinos de viento.....	10
Wine, red Spanish, and Bordeaux wine in any sort of package....	.016	Vino tinto español y el de producción y procedencia de Burdeos en cualquier envase....	25
Beef, iron, and wine, medicinal...	.082	Vino de Buey, como medicinal..	125
Wines of all kinds in pipes, barrels, and casks .....	.016	Vinos de todas clases, en pipas, barricas y barriles.....	25
Wines of all kinds, except red Spanish and Bordeaux, in demijohns, bottles, and other vessels.....	.049	Vinos de todas clases, excepto el tinto español y de Burdeos, en garrafones, botellas y otros envases.....	75
Wine, spirits of.....	.329	Espíritu de vino	500
Winnowers, for coffee .....	.016	Venteadores de café	25
Wire, barbed, for fences.....	Free.	Alambre de púas, propio para cercas	Libre.
Wire, galvanized-iron, not manufactured.....	.0066	Alambre de hierro galvanizado no manufacturado	10
Wire, manufactured in wig frames, bird cages, skeleton frames for clothes or hat-holders or other like kinds of apparatus.....	.049	Alambre manufacturado en armaduras para pelucas, en jaulas para pájaros, en armadores ó perchas para vestidos ó sombreros ó en otros aparatos semejantes.....	75
Wire, iron, not galvanized, unmanufactured.....	.016	Alambre de hierro sin galvanizar no manufacturado.....	25
Wire of zinc, copper, brass, or steel .....	.049	Alambre de zinc, cobre, latón ó acero	75
Wire, gilded or plated.....	.164	Alambres dorados ó plateados..	250
Wire covers, for viands .....	.049	Tapaderas de alambre para viandas.....	75
Wire, iron, bed bottoms .....	.164	Tela de alambre de hierro manufacturado en forma de fondas de cama	250
Wire cloth, iron, not specified....	.016	Telas ó tejidos de alambre de hierro, no especificados	25
Wisps; see brooms.		Escobillas; véase escobas.	

MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound.	MERCADERÍAS.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Venezolana.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Céntimos de bolívar.</i>
Whips; see canes.		Látigos; véase bastones.	
Whiting, Spanish0066	Blanco de España	10
White zinc016	Blanco de zinc	25
Writing models	Free.	Muestras de escritura	Libre.
Wood, fine, for making musical instruments and for cabinet work, etc.016	Madera fina, para construir instrumentos de música, ebanistería, etc.	25
Wood, manufactured in any form not specified049	Madera manufacturada en cualquiera forma no especificada	75
Wool, uncombed049	Lana en bruto	75
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